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# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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# MISSOURI

## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

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### THE RETIREMENT OF THOMAS H. BENTON FROM THE SENATE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.\*

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#### I.

The most conspicuous and significant events in the history of the dissensions in the Democratic party in Missouri during the decade 1844-54 appear to have sprung from the bitter personal and political hostility existing between Senator Thomas H. Benton and John C. Calhoun, and from the clash between the views held by each with respect to Congressional power and policy in regard to slavery in the Territories. These events for the greater part center about the retirement of Thomas H. Benton from the Senate of the United States, and the struggle to bring about his restoration. (1)

The causes of Senator Benton's retirement began to appear as early as 1844. (2) In the beginning, the principal causes were his attitude toward Mr. Calhoun and the policies

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\* This article is a condensation of two chapters in a more extended work, entitled, "The Genesis of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise," upon which the author is now engaged.

1. 4 Provinces and States, 108.

2. 4 Provinces and States, 84.

for which Mr. Calhoun stood, and especially his attitude toward the plans of the aggressive and radical pro-slavery element in the Missouri Democracy which derived its principles from the great Nullifier. (3) Since the time when Colonel Benton had defended and supported President Jackson in his policy toward Nullification in South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun and Senator Benton has been personal and political enemies. (4) With his characteristically fearless and energetic opposition, the latter had been conspicuously instrumental in defeating Mr. Calhoun's scheme for the "immediate" annexation of Texas by the treaty signed 12 April, 1844, and rejected by the Senate on the 12th of June in the same year. (5)

In retaliation, an active organization of the friends of Mr. Calhoun and the "immediate" annexation of Texas appeared in the state of Missouri when the time came round late in 1844 for Mr. Benton's fifth election. This movement had the support, so Colonel Benton claimed, of "every Calhoun man and every Calhoun newspaper in the state and in the United States." (6)

3. In assigning the causes which led to Benton's retirement one must not overlook those repellent personal characteristics which no doubt played a considerable part in his overthrow. These, taken with his long residence in Washington which removed him from close and sympathetic contact with the younger generation of Missourians and from a first-hand knowledge of actual conditions in Missouri, probably had a great deal to do in undermining his power and in strengthening the arm of his enemies. A brief but excellent statement of these peculiarities of Benton is to be found in the work of his recent biographer, Roger's *Life of Thomas Hart Benton*, 228, 283, 297, 312-313, 315, 318; hereafter cited as *Rogers' Benton*.

4. "I am mortified to dwell upon Mr. Calhoun. . . . He has been instigating attacks upon me for twenty years—ever since I stood by Jackson and the Union in the first war of nullification. His *Duff Green Telegraph* commenced upon me at the same time that it did upon Jackson, and for the same cause—because we stood by the Union." Benton's speech, *Jefferson City, Mo.*, 26 May, 1849.

5. 2 *Benton's View*, 582 ff., especially 467. See also *Benton's Jefferson City speech*; 2 *Stephens' The War Between the States*, 242; *Calhoun's Correspondence*, (*Report Amer. Hist. Assn.*, 1899) 633, 635, 636, 658.

6. "In the year 1844, as it will be remembered, when my fifth election was coming round, there was an organization against me in the State, supported by every Calhoun man, and every Calhoun newspaper in the State and in the United States. There was a co-incidence in their operations which showed that they worked by a pattern. I knew at the time where it all came from; and the source has since been authentically revealed to me. . . ." *Benton's Jefferson City speech*.

Instructions alleged to have been inspired by Mr. Calhoun were sent to hundreds of newspapers over the country, intended for their guidance in the presidential and state elections and especially for Mr. Benton's own election. These instructions advised and urged attacks upon Benton by showing that he had allied himself with the Whigs on the Texas question. "Quote," said the instructions, "Jackson's letter on Texas, (7) where he denounces all those as traitors to the country who oppose the treaty. Apply it to Benton. Proclaim that Benton, by attacking Mr. Tyler and his friends, and driving them from the party, is aiding the election of Mr. Clay; and charge him with doing this to defeat Mr. Polk, and insure himself the succession in 1848; and claim that full justice be done the acts and motives of John Tyler by the leaders. Harp upon these strings...." (8). So far as Missouri was concerned it appears that the instructions were obeyed to the letter. (9)

This effort of Mr. Calhoun and his friends to discredit Colonel Benton by emphasizing his opposition to the annexation of Texas was probably the strongest move which could have been made at that time to undermine Benton's political supremacy in Missouri. An overwhelming majority of the people of that State ardently favored the acquisition of Texas. (10) The Legislature which met in December, 1844,

7. Letter of Andrew Jackson to William B. Lewis, 28 Jan. 1844, in 4 Bulletin N. Y. Public Library, 308. (Sept., 1900.)

8. Quoted in Benton's Jefferson City speech.

9. "How well the instructions were obeyed was seen in this State, and in other States, and in all the presses and politicians which followed the lead of 'our leading friend of the South.' Benton-Clay-Whigs-Texas. Harp upon these strings, and harp they did until the strings were worn out; and then the harps were hung upon the willows." Benton's Jefferson City speech.

10. "The State of Missouri is more deeply interested in the annexation of Texas than any other State." Benton's remarks in the Senate, in presenting this memorial, 20 Jan., 1845; 14 Cong. Globe, 154-155. See also 2 Benton's View, 615; Carr's Missouri, 193-199, Calhoun's Correspondence, 633, 635, 636, 658, 954, 969, 1197, 1199. The people of Missouri were "for speedy annexation regardless of the smiles or frown of foreign nations;" letter of Andrew Jackson to B. F. Butler, 14 May, 1844, printed in 11 Am. Hist. Rev. 833. See also 67 Niles Register, 42 (21 Sept., 1844) quoting the Richmond Whig; 4 Provinces and States, Ch. IX.

Senator Atchison, then serving his first term in the Senate, warmly supported Mr. Calhoun's annexation scheme; 72 Niles Register, 278, quoting the Missouri Republican.

passed a memorial to Congress urging the annexation of Texas at the "earliest practicable moment." Before the final adoption of this memorial, the friends of Mr. Calhoun attempted to amend it so as to urge the "immediate annexation," but in this they failed. (11)

Despite these assaults upon his position respecting Texas, Colonel Benton was triumphantly re-elected to the Senate in January, 1845; and at the beginning of his fifth term he was without any question the most powerful man in Missouri politics. Prior to 1844 it had been supposed to be "political death for any man to even whisper a breath against 'Old Bullion,' the idol of Missouri." (12) The attacks upon him which appear in the campaign of that year had been inspired by parties outside the State. One effect seems to have been the encouragement of radical pro-slavery men and the enemies of Benton within the State to unite and form a more perfect organization—an organization having for one of its main purposes the overthrow of Senator Benton as the controlling factor in Missouri politics. (13) In addition to the ardent friends of Mr. Calhoun, these enemies comprised all those who for one reason or another had become restive and discontented under the political absolutism which for more than twenty years Colonel Benton had enjoyed. (14)

11. As a rejoinder to this attempt, a set of resolutions, inspired by Colonel Benton and very well indicating his feeling toward Mr. Calhoun at this time, was offered as a substitute for the memorial finally adopted. They may be found in 67 Niles Register, 278, (4 Jan., 1845.)

12. From a statement by Judge William C. Price, an influential opponent of Benton, reported by William E. Connelley, Esq., of Topeka, Kansas. See also Meigs' Benton, 405 ff.

13. The following statement was reduced to writing by Roland Hughes, Esq., of Kansas City, Mo., and given to Mr. Connelley, to whom I am indebted for it: "General David R. Atchison told me, in a conversation at his house, under the shade of an oak tree in his front yard, about three years before his death (which occurred in 1886) these words, 'Claiborne F. Jackson, Trusten Polk, William C. Price and I, entered into a conspiracy to defeat and destroy Benton. We succeeded in defeating Benton, but by God, it retired Dave Atchison from public life.'" Unfortunately the statement gives no date for the formation of this "conspiracy," but there is good reason for thinking that it must have been in 1844 or 1845. See 4 Provinces and States, 84.

14. On Benton's political absolutism see Meigs' Life of Benton, 403, ff., especially 408-409.

Perhaps no individual at the beginning of the war upon Benton was more active and influential in uniting into a highly efficient political machine all those elements in the Missouri Democracy which were hostile, or inclined to be hostile, to Senator Benton than Judge William C. Price, a cousin of Sterling Price, the Confederate General. It appears that Judge Price was in close and constant communication with Mr. Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckenridge, Robert Tombs and Judah P. Benjamin; and that upon the subject of slavery he was a radical of the radicals. He was a man of an intensely religious nature, and a firm believer in the righteousness of slavery. The perpetuation and extension of the "peculiar institution" he sincerely believed to be indispensable to the welfare of Missouri and of the South. Missouri, he was convinced, could not long remain a slave State with Iowa free on the North, Illinois free on the East, and a free State on the West. Missouri must therefore contrive in some way to remove the chief obstacle to the extension of slavery westward, namely the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery in the country west of that State. With the zeal of a fanatic, tempered by sound political discretion, Judge Price visited all parts of the State of Missouri, urging upon politicians the special interest which the slaveholders of the State had in bringing about in the near future the abrogation of the old Compromise inhibition. He even went so far as to suggest that abrogation to Senator Benton some time in the year 1844. Instantly and in his characteristically brusque manner, Colonel Benton repudiated and condemned the suggestion.

Chiefly because of his opposition to Mr. Calhoun's annexation treaty and for this condemnation of the suggested repeal of the Compromise, Senator Benton was from the year 1844 marked for political annihilation by the aggressive leaders of the South, and fought to the death by the radical slavery extension faction in the Missouri Democracy. Price and Benton had been warm friends to this time. They never spoke afterwards. Judge Price registered a vow to drive Benton from public life. In the presence of a large



company gathered in a store on St. Louis street in Springfield, Missouri, he vowed he would fight Benton to the death. To make it more open and public, he wrote his determination on the walls of the store where it remained until the building was torn down after the Civil War. (15)

There is a lamentable lack of evidence disclosing the actual tactics employed by the Missouri radicals in the next three or four years. The lack may in part be fairly explained by the necessity, dictated by practical political considerations, of proceeding with more or less silence or secrecy until a strong organization could be effected.

So long as Benton's prestige in the State remained unimpaired, so long as the Federal patronage falling to the State was largely under his control, so long did he constitute the chief obstacle to the realization of the schemes of Mr. Calhoun's friends in Missouri. Until Benton's political power was destroyed it would manifestly be impracticable to openly assail the Missouri Compromise and make it a prominent issue; so for several years the repeal project does not appear on the surface, and the fight against Benton is conducted upon lines which apparently have little connection with the subject.

The next recorded event of importance in the present connection was the adoption by the Missouri Legislature, which met in December, 1846, of a set of resolutions declaring that "the peace, permanency and welfare of our nation depend upon the strict adherence to the letter and spirit" of the Missouri Compromise, and instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives, of the State in Congress to act "in accordance with the provisions and spirit" of the Compromise adjustment "in all questions which may

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15. To Mr. Connelley I am indebted for the facts given in the two last paragraphs in the text. Mr. Connelley was related by marriage to Judge Price, and was personally well acquainted with him. There is a brief biographical sketch of Judge Price in Mr. Connelley's The Provisional Governor of Nebraska Territory 28.

come before them in relation to the organization of new Territories or States." (16)

It is not clear that these resolutions were designed as a challenge by Benton to his enemies and to those who were hostile to the Missouri Compromise restriction to come into the open and publicly join issue; nevertheless they seem to have had the effect of a challenge. At the same session of the General Assembly Claiborne F. Jackson, a prominent radical, introduced a counter set of resolutions into the Senate. The Legislature, however, was composed of a majority of Benton men, and Benton's opponents were unable to muster sufficient strength to carry these resolutions even through the House where they originated. (17)

So rapidly did the opponents of Benton and the radical pro-slavery element in Missouri coalesce that by the time the next General Assembly met in December, 1848, they had voting strength sufficient to bring about the adoption of substantially the same resolutions which had failed at the preceding session.

These resolutions henceforth figure in Missouri history as the "Jackson Resolutions." (18) Inasmuch as they were

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16. These resolutions were approved, 15 Feb., 1847, and are to be found in 28 Cong. Globe, II, 986, 1209 and 31 *ibid.*, 557, 726; also in Benton's Jefferson City speech, 26 May, 1849. The resolutions were presented to the House by Williard P. Hall and to the Senate by Mr. Atchison, on 21 Dec., 1847, and 31 Jan., 1848, respectively; House Journal, 1st session, 30th Cong., 138, Senate Journal, 141. See also Switzler's Missouri, 269, and the Jefferson Inquirer, 17 Dec., 1853.

17. The Missouri Republican, 3 Dec., 1853. As yet I have been unable to find a copy of the C. F. Jackson resolutions of this session, but feel confident that they did not differ essentially from those which were adopted at the next session.

18. See Davis & Durrle's Missouri 141, Paxton's Annals of Platte County, 110 (hereafter cited as Paxton's Annals), Jefferson Inquirer, 11 June and 20 Aug., 1853; Missouri House Journal, 1848-49, Appendix, 219 ff. The real author of the resolutions appears to have been Judge W. B. Napton; Meigs' Benton, 410, 4 Provinces and States, 103, ff., and Benton's speech at Fayette, Mo., 1 Sept., 1849.

designed to "instruct Benton out of the Senate," (19) they deserve somewhat detailed consideration.

The first appearance of these Resolutions in the Legislature was marked by Colonel Benton, and their origin was known to him. He determined, however, to let them go on, being well aware that some new plot was "hatching" by the friends of Mr. Calhoun who, since the failure of their plot in 1844 had been in a "perpetual state of incubation." (20) He decided to let the plot "quit its shell." He was confident, he said, that if he had given a hint of what the plotters were doing, "it would have stopped the whole proceeding." But that would have done him no good, he claimed; "it would only have postponed and changed the form of the work." Accordingly he did nothing to "alarm the operators," and wrote not a word on the subject—"not a word to any of the three hundred members who would have blown the resolutions sky-high if they had known their origin and design," a design which, Benton asserted, was unknown to the majority of the Legislature. "I do not believe," he declared, "there exceeded half a dozen members in the two Houses, all told, who were in the secret either of the origin or design" of the Jackson Resolutions. "I am certain not six members of the body had the scienter of their origin or design, or meant harm to the country or myself." (21)

The Resolutions are too long to be quoted here in full. They denied the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery "in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories." They declared that "the right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the

19. Paxton's Annals, 113; Jefferson Inquirer, 20 Aug., 1853; Roger's Benton, 275-277. "The whole conception, concoction and passage of the resolutions was done upon conspiracy, perfected by fraud. It was a plot to get me out of the Senate and out of the way of the disunion plotters." Benton's speech at Fayette, 1 Sept., 1849.

20. Benton's speech at Jefferson City, 26 May, 1849; Meigs' Benton, 411.

21. The phrases quoted in this paragraph are from Benton's Jefferson City speech, 26 May, 1849.

people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their Constitution for a State government or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State." They declared that any Act of Congress which prevented slaveholders from taking their slave property into the Territories was "calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another," and tended "ultimately to disunion;" (22) that in the event of the passage of any such Act by Congress, "Missouri will be found in hearty cooperation with the Slaveholding States in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection....." The Senators of the State in Congress were instructed, and the Representatives requested, to act in conformity to these Resolutions. (23)

Had it not been for Colonel Benton's subsequent extraordinary course in relation to these Resolutions, no more significance might have attached to them than to similar resolutions passed about the same time by the Legislatures of Florida, Virginia and South Carolina. But on the 9th day of May, 1849, Colonel Benton issued his famous "Appeal" to the people of Missouri from the legislative instructions. (24) "If they confirm the instructions," said Benton, "I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do anything to dissolve this Union, or to array one-half of it against the other." "I do not admit the dissolution of the Union," Benton continued, "to be a remedy to be prescribed by statesmen for the disease of the body politic any more than I admit death, or suicide to be a remedy for the disease of the natural body. Cure and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case....I appeal from these in-

22. The italics are mine.

23. The Jackson Resolutions are printed in full in Switzler's Missouri, 265-266, Carr's Missouri, 223, Meigs' Benton, 409-410, 21 Cong. Globe, I, 97-98, 31 *ibid*, 726.

24. The "Appeal" took the form of a letter addressed to "The People of Missouri." It may be found in The Western Eagle (Cape Girardeau, Mo.) 11 May, 1849, copied from the St. Louis Union; also in 75 Niles Register, 332 (23 May, 1849).

structions to the people of Missouri—to the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so....I shall abide the decision of the whole people and nothing less."

The "due time" for giving his reasons for thus appealing to the people soon arrived. On the 26th of May, 1849, in a speech of great length delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, Senator Benton denounced the Jackson Resolutions in the most unsparing terms, proclaiming Mr. Calhoun to be the real author, declaring that the Resolutions were aimed at himself and the stability of the Union, and reiterated his appeal from the action of the Legislature to the people to reverse the instructions embodied in the Resolutions. This speech, printed in pamphlet form and circulated over the State, and the vigorous canvass which Benton immediately inaugurated "set the State ablaze" (25) as had no other event in its previous history. (26) From this time until after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, the Jackson Resolutions and Benton's "Appeal" constituted the platforms or rallying points of the radical and conservative Democrats in Missouri who henceforth are usually denominated Bentonites and Anti-Bentonites.

In his Jefferson City speech, Benton affected to discern in the Jackson Resolutions the hand of his old enemy, Mr. Calhoun. The burden of his argument was to show the substantial identity of the Jackson Resolutions and the resolutions introduced into the Senate of the United States by Mr. Calhoun on the 19th day of February, 1847. If this identity could be established, Mr. Calhoun's well known hostility to Senator Benton, his doubtful loyalty to the Union, and the discredit cast upon his resolutions in the Senate would materially assist Senator Benton in the difficult task of justi-

25. Switzler's Missouri, 269. Colonel Switzler was a contemporary Whig.

26. This Jefferson City speech may be found in pamphlet form in a bound volume of pamphlets in the Missouri Historical Library, St. Louis; in pamphlet form in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Library; also in 75 Niles Register, 390 ff., 397 ff.; (20 June, 1849).



ying, before a constituency which cherished the rights of instruction as something sacred, his formal appeal from the instructions of the General Assembly.

The Jackson Resolutions, Benton declared, were "a mere copy of the Calhoun resolutions offered in the Senate" and denounced by him at the time "as a firebrand, intended for electioneering and disunion purposes." The Calhoun resolutions were the "prototype" of those of the Missouri Legislature. He could (or would) see no difference in them "but in the time contemplated for the dissolution of the Union, Mr. Calhoun's tending '**directly**,' and those of Missouri, '**ultimately**' to the point. In other respects they are identical." The Calhoun resolutions were "the parents" of the Jackson Resolutions. "When the original is invalidated the copy is of no avail. . . . He (Mr. Calhoun) is the head mover and contriver." Not only was the authorship of both sets of resolutions identical, but the purpose of each was the same, namely, "to deny the right of Congress to prevent or prohibit slavery in Territories and to denounce a dissolution of the Union if it did. One was parent to the other, and I presume no man will deny it." The real design in the Resolutions, Benton asserted at another point in his speech, was to constitute "a pledge of the State to back Mr. Calhoun in his designs to put the State under his lead," and to stop Benton's "opposition to his mad career:" to understand the Resolutions and "to see their design, you must know," Calhoun's. (27) As one might, therefore, expect, the greater part of the speech takes the form of a violent attack upon Mr. Calhoun. (28)

From the fact that the Resolutions had been introduced into the Legislature early in the session and had lain "torpid until its end," not being acted upon until after the issuance

27. At another point in this speech Benton said: the Jackson Resolutions "were copied from Mr. Calhoun; and to see their design you must know his. His were aimed at the Union. . . . and at the members from the slaveholding States who would not follow his lead—myself, especially."

28. See Calhoun's letter of 23 June, 1849, to Andrew Pickens Calhoun in Calhoun's Correspondence. (Rep. Am. Hist. Assn., 1899) 768-769; and The Western Eagle, 3 Aug., 1849.

of the Calhoun Address and the adjournment of Congress, Senator Benton argued that they were not sincerely intended for the purpose of instructing him how to vote at Washington but were really intended to injure him in the summer campaign in Missouri. Then with all the energy he could summon, Benton hurled this anathema at the plotters:

"Between them and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall, and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise, no caucus with them.... Wo to the judges, if any such there are in this work! The children of Israel could not stand the government of Judges; nor can we...." (29)

Considering that the proposition with which he commenced his speech had been made good, namely, that the Missouri Resolutions were copied from those of Mr. Calhoun, and that to understand their design one must understand him, and that "from the words of his own resolution and from his conduct twenty years past, the subversion of the Union is intended"—Senator Benton declared in conclusion:

"In the execution of this design I cannot be an instrument, nor can I believe that the people, or the mass of the General Assembly wish it; and I deem it right to have a full understanding with my constituents on the whole matter.

"I therefore appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed (30)—because they did not emanate from any known desire, or understood will, of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the Constitution which I am sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they are copied from resolutions hatched for great mischief, which I have a right to oppose, and did oppose in my place as Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot cease to oppose without personal disgrace and official dereliction of public duty—

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29. The last sentence was probably directed against Judge Price, Judge Napton, Judge James H. Birch, one of the most bitter of Benton's enemies, and Senator Atchison, who, before his election to the Senate, had held a judgeship.

30. Referring to the Resolutions passed on the 15th of February, 1847, already summarized.

and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to consider proceedings so gravely affecting them, and on which they have not been consulted.

"I appeal to the people—and the whole body of the people. It is a question above party, and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there." (31)

His appeal from the legislative instructions Senator Benton immediately followed up with a canvass of the State conducted with his characteristic energy and aggressiveness. Over the entire State he went, even invading the western counties where his enemies were most numerous and most desperate. (32) On at least one occasion the vehemence of his personal denunciation of one sitting before him threatened serious disorder. (33)

Benton's speeches on this tour of the State were in the main substantially repetitions of arguments and allegations appearing in the Jefferson City speech. In all places his opinions were expressed in language most unrestrained, and as the canvass progressed his utterances became more and more polemical and bitter. There lurked in the Jackson Resolutions, he reiterated, "the spirit of nullification," of "insubordination to law," and of "treason." (34) Again and again he denounced them as "entertaining the covert purpose of disrupting the national Union and of misleading the people of Missouri into cooperation with the Slave-

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31. See an editorial review of Benton's Jefferson City speech in *The Western Eagle* (Whig) 1 June, 1849.

32. The itinerary of Senator Benton on this canvass, so far as I have been able to discover it, was as follows: On June 9th he spoke at Columbia; June 16th at Liberty; June 18th, at Platte City; July 16th, at Liberty; August 9th, at St. Joseph; Sept. 1st, at Fayette; October 17th, at St. Louis; November 5th, at Ste. Genevieve; November 6th, at Perryville; and November 7th, at Jackson.

33. At Platte City, 18 June, 1849. William M. Paxton, Esq., was present and describes what took place in his *Annals*, pp. 117. See also Benton's speech at Fayette, 1 Sept., 1849.

34. "The Resolutions, taken altogether, are false in their facts, incendiary in their temper, disunion in their object, nullification in their essence, high treason in their remedy, and usurpation in their character...." Benton at Fayette, 1 Sept., 1849.

holding States for that purpose." (35) Not content with condemning the Resolutions themselves, Benton assailed their authors with the bitterest diatribe and most vehement castigation, (36) mingled and interspersed liberally with profanity—in all of which arts of the western stump orator Benton was past master. As the natural result of this pouring out the vials of wrath upon his enemies, Senator Benton succeeded in stirring popular feeling most profoundly.

P. O. RAY.

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35. Switzler's Missouri, 269; Carr's Missouri, 225, ff.; Meigs' Benton, 413.

36. For a good example, see the closing remarks of Benton's Fayette speech. On his speech at St. Louis on 17 Oct., see the comment of The Western Eagle, 26 Oct., 1849.

## HISTORIC LANDMARKS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.\*

NO. 5.

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### HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

The unveiling of this monument today is to commemorate a heroic act. Every pioneer is a hero, because it takes the qualities of a strong and brave heart to quit home and friends and society and go out into uninhabited wilds, to blaze the way for the coming civilization.

In 1802, one hundred and two years ago, Mr. Thomas L. Bevis, a native of Georgia, went forward into a trackless forest, for there was then no road, not even a cow path, this far up the Joachim, and felled the first tree to make the first settlement, and found the first home on the land where Victoria now stands. Charles IV, a weak and profligate prince, was king of Spain, and Charles Dehault DeLassus was lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana, with headquarters at St. Louis, a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Spain had dominion, and her laws prevailed here then; but she was liberal towards the pioneers; she offered them free homesteads simply for settling and living on them. Mr. Bevis was one who came to take advantage of this generous offer, and built his home near where the old C. W. S. Vinyard homestead now stands, on the other side of the creek.

But little is known of this old settler, but it is presumed he was a blacksmith, although on a small scale, for there was mentioned by his administrator, among his assets, a broken set of blacksmith tools. He probably had a wife and children when he first came to this land. We infer this from the confirmation of the land to him. In 1810 one hundred acres only were confirmed to him out of his whole claim of 640

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\* Report of the Committee on Landmarks, Old Settlers' Association, Jefferson County, Missouri, 1903, in an address to the Association by Judge Thomas.



acres. This was done no doubt upon the ground that he was then unable to prove his marriage and the birth of legitimate children, one hundred acres being the amount single men could acquire; but afterwards the government confirmed to him the whole of his claim, except what was covered by Walter DeWitt's claim, the total confirmed to Bevis being 598 arpens, equal to 505 acres, and no doubt on the second hearing he was able to prove his marriage, and the birth of his children, or he could not have obtained so large a bounty. He died on this land in 1826, leaving a widow and two sons, William and Thomas, and two daughters, Rebecca, who married William Phillips, and Mary, who married James Dodson. William is a rich man, now living in Kansas. Thomas is dead. Mrs. Phillips lives in Illinois and Mrs. Dodson was killed a few days ago at Bonne Terre by the railroad. Mr. Bevis' wife's given name was Prudence, and her maiden name, Maurs. She had ten sisters and one brother. Two of her sisters, Mrs. Eli Wiley and Mrs. Rodgers, came to this country to live. It is not positively known where the body of the elder Bevis was buried; Doc McKee is of the opinion that he was buried in the Arch Lee graveyard, on land now owned by Mr. Frank Vaughn, while Charles McKee says he heard he was buried on his own farm in the bottom just above his house, and if he is right the grave is in a corn field and is plowed over every season it is cultivated.

Mrs. Prudence Bevis, who was of Irish descent and a native of Illinois, became a great historic character in those parts in her day. The history of Jefferson county will be incomplete without a biography of this remarkable woman, and of the influence she exercised over the people. It is said that she could not produce the record of her marriage to Bevis when the right to her share of the estate was contested after his death, but she might have been his lawful wife, and no record ever made of it. There was, a hundred years ago, no place to record anything any nearer than St. Louis, and that a marriage certificate was not recorded would excite no surprise. She and Bevis lived together as husband and wife and raised a family of children, and I doubt not

they were lawfully married to each other, and the fact of the confirmation of so large a tract of land as above noted, corroborates this conclusion.

A biography of Prudence Bevis will give you a clear insight into the beliefs, folk-lore and manners of the people sixty and seventy years ago. This woman was known everywhere as "Queen Bevers, the witch." How she got the cognomen "Queen," I could not learn, but is evident the people corrupted the name Bevis to "Bevers." From the time of her husband's death in 1826 to about 1854 she was a terror to the people of this county. I am informed by persons who knew her well during that period that an overwhelming majority of the people really believed in witchcraft, and that she was a veritable witch. In the immediate neighborhood where she lived, which was never far from Victoria, every ailment or misfortune happening to man or beast was traced to her malign influence. Cows gave bloody milk, guns failed to hit a deer, though true in every other respect; the people were sick with various diseases, and oftentimes would have hair balls in the flesh. These, and many other abnormal conditions were by the people laid at the door of "Queen Bevers." What could be done to counteract this baneful influence? The people did not do as the people of Salem, Mass., and of England did two hundred years ago—hang the supposed witch—but they sought a remedy for the evils that were supposed to be inflicted on the community by her, and this remedy was found partially in Henry H. Jones, who lived on Buck creek, and who was universally recognized as a witch charmer, and resort to him was had to break the spell brought about by her.

A few instances of witchery by her, and the interposition of Mr. Jones to break the charm will give you a clear idea of the trend of this superstition at the period named. I give names because it is proper to preserve the history of the times as it really existed.

A man in the neighborhood had a gun that he claimed would not kill a deer, though it was true in every other respect. He went to the witch charmer, Mr. Jones, who was

a blacksmith and gunsmith, and Jones inquired into the matter, and finding that "Queen Bevers" had a motive for preventing this man from killing deer, attributed the defect in the gun to her cunning craft. To break her power over the gun, he made a paper likeness of Mrs. Bevis, and fired a silver ball through it, and very soon after Mrs. Bevis was laid up with a sore limb, and the gun was restored to its original deer-killing quality.

Rev. Sullivan Frazier told me that it was commonly reported that if an awl be stuck in the chair where a witch sits her power would be overcome, and she would be unable to rise up; so on one occasion when Mrs. Bevis visited his father when he was a mere lad, he crept behind her and stuck an awl in one of the legs of the chair in which she sat, but the charm on that occasion failed to work, and she arose with ease when the time came for her to go.

Mrs. Sullivan Frazier, who was a Lanham, says that about 1842 Mrs. Bevis visited her home. At the time her mother had seven or eight cows, and Mrs. Bevis wanted to buy one of them and picked out the one she wanted, but Mrs. Lanham would not sell that one. Next morning the cow jumped the fence and ran away, and it took the boys half a day to bring her back, and she gave bloody milk and was of no account after that.

A family of girls in the neighborhood took sick with a strange disease, and their sickness was attributed to "Queen Bevers." Sullivan Frazier's father, Joseph Frazier, was dispatched to one of the lower counties of this State for a witch doctor. He came and found a hair ball in a boil on the limb of one of the girls, and forthwith the disease was pronounced the work of a witch, and the remedy to break the charm was used and the family recovered. Why Jones was not called in on this occasion is not known.

Zack Borum had a child that was sick, and he sent for Henry H. Jones. He came and diagnosed the case as the result of the witchcraft of Mrs. Bevis. He took a vial and put a liquid and some needles in it and hung it in the chimney. In a short time Mrs. Bevis took sick, but the

child died anyhow. Mr. Borum gave Jones a side of bacon for his services in this case.

But the most remarkable instance is that told by Aaron Cook, who formerly lived near Hillsboro. He always insisted that "Queen Bevers" turned him into a horse and rode him to a ball at Meredith Wideman's across the river from Morse's Mills, hitched him to a plum bush, and left him there all night.

It would fill a volume to recount all the stories afloat about this remarkable woman. The instances of her supposed witchery given here are sufficient to show how the people regarded her. She was said to be a remarkably fine looking woman, which is contrary to our pre-conceived notion of a witch. We always picture a witch as an uncouth looking old hag. Mrs. Bevis was often told that the people regarded her as a witch and she would merely laugh at the accusation. She moved to St. Louis about 1856, and Mr. Frazier tells me that she lost her reputation as a witch in her later life. She died about 1858 or 1859.

During former days in this settlement, there was a common belief that witches made knots in horses manes in order to ride them, and these knots to this day are known as "witches' stirrups."

Another well authenticated case of the power of witchery is the case of Francis Wideman, who built the first grist mill in this county, which was about three-quarters of a mile from the site, of Morse's Mill. His brother, John wanted to grind a little corn for himself after night, Francis granted his request, but cautioned him to keep a sharp lookout for "Old Nick." John went and set the mill to going, and all at once the stones went with such velocity that John got scared, shut off the water and ran away without his grist, and reported to the neighbors as a fact that his brother had conjured up the Devil and made him interfere with the mill so he could not grind. This incident antedated the frenzy about "Queen Bevers" many years.

I have given you the biography of "Queen Bevers" because she was here over a hundred years ago to help her

husband in the founding of a home in these western wilds, and because of the superstitious beliefs of the people in regard to her. Settlers had advanced up the Joachim to Hematite and beyond, and Bevis and his wife advanced one step farther west and made their home here. How they reached the place of their abode I do not know, but we all know there were no steamboats, no railroads and no wagons. How Bevis and his family penetrated this primeval forest to build a home we have to surmise only. The probability is that he walked and his wife and children came horseback, or on a sled made by himself. His house was probably built, and his furniture made by himself. There they were in the woods, without schools, without churches, without mails. Picture to yourself the situation of his family, on the very outskirts of civilization—nay, hundreds of miles from the outskirts of social life, and you can have some small conception of the character of the man and woman who founded this home one hundred and two years ago. It takes virile natures for men and women to leave friends and relatives behind, and to brave so many dangers from wild beasts and savage men to plant the banners of advancement in these untouched forests during Spanish times. The home they built was no doubt a very crude affair, and its furnishings were simple and plain, even rough; but it was their home, and you know no matter how humble it is, there is no place like home.

At a very early day, probably in the early forties, a camp ground was established on this land on the west side of the creek below the old Bevis house, and Doctor Franklin McKee informs me he remembers a camp meeting held there about 1844 by two Baptist ministers from St. Louis, Messrs. Young and Pope. The old chimney of one of the cabins is still there. Over sixty years ago the Baptists erected a log cabin on the brow of the hill near the old Lynch place. This meeting house was called Liberty, but in time came to be known as Shake Rag. Cotter creek at that time, so Doc. McKee informs me, was called Shake Rag, and no doubt this meeting house acquired its classic name of Shake Rag



from the creek near which it was built, but how the creek got that name I could not learn. The ruins of this old house still remain and may be seen from the depot and other places in Victoria.

In the summer of 1857 the Iron Mountain Railroad was completed to this place, and May 10th, 1859, Henry E. Belt platted the whole tract, except 100 acres of it on the north side, into a town and called it Victoria.

At that time a road ran from De Soto and the upper Joachim by Herman's brick kiln, Mooney's bridge, the old Arch Lee place, then down through the bottom to this Bevis place, and on to Hematite. The road from the Platin to Hillsboro ran to old Buck Station, about a mile north of Victoria.

James L. Rankin, who was at that time a merchant at Hillsboro, and John H. Morse, a miller on Big River. Rankin wanted the station to remain at Old Buck, and Morse wanted it at Victoria. Quite a strife was engendered, but Morse being willing to spend the most money in making roads won out, and the result was that Victoria was born. The first house built here was by Bazile Hiney in 1857, now occupied by C. Marsden. The following is a history of the postoffice here:

Old Buck Station, Franklin McKee, postmaster, March 2nd, 1858. Changed April 13th, 1858, to Hillsboro Station.

The following are the postmasters with date of appointment: Bazile Hiney, April 13, 1858; John O. Gish, April 22, 1858; Henry D. Evens, April 25, 1861; Alfred Mitchell, June 8, 1861; Changed December 30, 1863, to Victoria Station. Henry P. Bates, December 30, 1863; James F. Cross, March 9, 1865; Alfred Mitchell, September 3, 1864; Jesse Elder, July 15, 1869; James J. Elders, April 9, 1877; Benjamin F. Allen, March 10, 1877; James Alien, May 11, 1880; William N. Clingan, July 21, 1881; Amanda L. Clingan, September 21, 1882; Doctor F. McKee, December 6, 1882. Changed September 30, 1885, to Victoria. Cornelius Marsden, September 30, 1885; Doctor F. McKee, April 10, 1889; Cornelius Marsden, April 18, 1893; Jesse Freeman, April 22, 1897.

Thus I have given you a brief history of this tract of land, and it is appropriate that we should plant a monument to mark the old settlement made here by Thomas L. Bevis and his remarkable wife. The first settlers sleep in the rude cemeteries of the times in which they lived, and we should commemorate their heroism displayed in sowing the seeds of civilization we now enjoy. All honors to the dead heroes of our country.     •     •     •     •

JOHN L. THOMAS.

## MISSOURI FROM 1849 TO 1861. \*

Whoever would write the history of the United States adequately for the dozen years ending with the opening of the war of secession would have to give a large space to the story of Missouri. In this story four figures—Thomas H. Benton, Claiborne F. Jackson, David R. Atchison and Francis P. Blair, Jr.—stand out with special prominence. The war's causes and the chain of events which immediately preceded it cannot be described intelligently without telling the deeds of these men.

On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, from the Committee on Federal Relations of Missouri's Senate, reported a series of resolutions in that body which denied the power of Congress to legislate so as to "affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia or in the Territories;" asserted that "the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State;" declared that if Congress should pass any Act in conflict with this principle "Missouri will be found in hearty cooperation with the Slaveholding States in such measure as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism," and recited that "our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions."

These resolutions made Claiborne F. Jackson a force in national politics. They split Benton's party in Missouri, sent Benton into retirement except for two years subse-

\* Read before the State Historical Society of Missouri at its first annual meeting, 1901.

quently in which he was in the House, and put the Calhoun, as distinguished from the Andrew Jackson, section of Democracy in the ascendant in Benton's State. The Calhoun element had gained the supremacy in the party in several of the slave States in the half dozen years immediately preceding the adoption of the Jackson resolutions, and it gained the supremacy in the party in all the slave States before the opening of the Civil War.

Jackson, a Kentuckian by birth, was forty-two years of age at the time he reported his resolutions, twenty-seven of which had been passed in Missouri. He had served several years in the Legislature, was a man of energy, initiative, courage and ability, and was conspicuous in Missouri's history from that time till his death in the second year of the Civil War—first as a leader of the anti-Benton faction of the Democracy in the fights of 1849-56, in which Benton was overthrown, then as one of the chieftains in the raids of 1854-56 across the border into Kansas in the crusade to win that Territory for slavery, and lastly as the governor of Missouri in 1861-62 who endeavored to carry his State into the Confederacy.

Jackson's resolutions (which were introduced in the Legislature by Carty Wells, of Marion county, but which were popularly known by the name of the man who reported them), were opposed by some of Benton's supporters and by many of the Whig members, but they passed the Legislature by large majorities and were signed by Gov. Austin A. King on March 19, 1849. Col. William F. Switzler, then a Whig, and an opponent of the resolutions, who has told, in graphic style, the story of that episode, as well as of all of Missouri annals down to a recent time, is almost the last survivor of that Legislature. The effect of the Jackson resolutions was felt in Missouri politics down to 1861.

What response would Benton make to the demand of his Legislature that he should assist the South in forcing slavery into the Territories? The answer to this query was given an especial importance by the circumstance that

Benton, then serving his fifth term in the Senate, was near the close of that term, and was an aspirant for re-election. His colleague in the Senate was David R. Atchison, a pro-slavery advocate. Benton was born in North Carolina in the year immediately preceding the signing of the final treaty by which George III acknowledged United States' independence, went to Tennessee in early life, commanded a regiment of Tennessee volunteers in the War of 1812, removed to St. Louis in 1815, was chosen one of Missouri's first Senators, beginning his service on the State's admission in 1821, was re-elected four times in succession, and was 67 years of age at the time of the adoption of the Jefferson City slavery extension resolutions of 1849. At that time he had a national fame almost as great as that of Clay, Calhoun or Webster.

Benton was an enthusiastic adherent of Andrew Jackson in the fight against South Carolina nullification in 1832. Like the seventh President, also a resident of a slave State, he was an enemy of slavery and an opponent of its extension into the Territories, though in favor of its protection as a vested right in the States in which it existed. One of the earliest of the advocates of a vigorous assertion of American's claims against England in the Oregon country, he was also, in the interest of territorial expansion, one of the first to propose a railroad across the continent to the Pacific. Like Andrew Jackson, he had the western spirit of nationalism, as opposed to the particularism and state sovereignty represented by his great opponent, Calhoun. Benton loved Missouri, but, also like Jackson, he loved the Union better than he did any State.

What would be Benton's response to the Jefferson City resolutions of 1849? Benton's action on the Calhoun resolutions introduced in the Senate in 1847 furnished the answer. Calhoun's resolutions asserted that the slaveholders had a right, under the Constitution, to take their property into any Territory, regardless of the wishes of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature, to get the same measure of protection for it from the courts that was accorded to all

other sorts of property, and that it could not be interfered with except by the people of the Territory when framing a State Constitution. Benton denounced the resolutions as being calculated to inflame the extremists and as being disunionist in their bearing. Calhoun said he expected the support of Benton as a "representative of a slaveholding State," and declared he would know where to find him in the future. Benton's answer was: **"I shall be found in the right place on the side of my country and the Union."** Benton's own account of the affair adds, impressively: "This answer, given on that day and on that spot, is one of the incidents of his life which Mr. Benton will wish posterity to remember."

Calhoun's resolutions of 1847, which voiced the doctrine asserted by the South afterwards, and which was sanctioned by the Dread Scott decision of 1857, had inspired the Jackson resolutions of 1849. These had, for one of their objects, an assault on Benton. The old warrior responded with characteristic promptness and courage. Benton appealed from the Legislature to the people of Missouri. He denounced the Jackson resolutions as aiming to bring ultimately the disunion which the Calhoun resolutions were designed to bring directly, and he made a canvass of the State which was memorable for the number of men then or subsequently distinguished who participated in it, for the excitement which it caused throughout the State, and for the interest which it aroused in the rest of the country.

A large element of the party, of which he had hitherto been the idol, however, turned against him, and he was beaten. After a contest in the Legislature in 1851, notable for its duration and bitterness, in which each section of the Democracy preferred to see the Whig win rather than that the victory should go to the rival faction, Henry S. Geyer, a Whig, on the fortieth ballot, received 80 votes, as compared with 55 votes which went to Benton, and 18 to the anti-Benton Democrat, Benjamin F. Stringfellow, with 4 scattering votes.

After a service of thirty years in the Senate, which was



never equaled in duration until recent times in the case of Justin S. Morrill and John Sherman, and which was never exceeded by anyone, without any exception, in the courage with which it was characterized and in the value of the work for the cause of nationality and robust Americanism, Benton retired in 1851, at the age of 69. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1852, in which body he opposed Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise in 1854, but he was defeated in that year in a canvass for re-election on the issue which the repeal incited, and he was beaten also for Governor in 1856 on the same question. All these contests were memorable for their bitterness, and for the burning denunciation which Benton hurled at his enemies, particularly at those of the opposing faction of his party.

In the presidential canvass of 1856 Benton supported the regular Democratic candidate, Buchanan, whom he personally distrusted, against his own son-in-law, Fremont, the nominee of the newly created Republican party, who stood upon a platform—hostility to slavery extension into the Territories—which had always been a cardinal principle in Benton's creed. He did this because he believed, and probably correctly, that a Republican victory would bring secession and civil war, a peril which he was as anxious to avert as ever Webster or Clay had been, and which he had fought from South Carolina's nullification days in 1832 onward to the Kansas conflict.

Benton's overthrow was one of a series of co-related events covering a wide range. VanBuren's defeat for the nomination in the Baltimore convention in 1844, although earnestly championed by Ex-President Jackson and by Benton, and the nomination of Polk, an ultra State sovereignty man, was followed promptly after Polk's inauguration in 1845 by the deposition, as editor of the Democratic administration organ, of Jackson's and Benton's old friend, the elder Francis P. Blair, a stalwart Unionist, and the accession of Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, an extreme Calhounist, to that post. The Jefferson City pro-slavery and

pro-southern resolutions of 1849 and their direct consequence, the split in the Democratic party in Missouri and Benton's overthrow, were all links in the same chain. They meant the effacement of the Jacksonian section of the Southern Democracy and the triumph of the Calhoun element. Intelligent observers of politics, in the North as well as in the South, saw this. With Benton's defeat in the canvass for the governorship of Missouri in 1856, the last of the old nationalist chieftains of the Democratic party in the slave States passed off the stage. He died in 1858.

But before his death Benton saw the beginning of the national disturbance which he had predicted, and which he had heroically, though vainly, endeavored to avert. A blaze of excitement swept along Missouri's western border through the summer and fall of 1854, just after President Pierce had placed his signature to Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act which had thrown open to slavery a region from which slavery has been excluded by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Public meetings were held, arms were purchased, and bodies of men were organized for the purpose of getting control of the newly created Territory of Kansas for slavery. A notably great meeting took place in Platte county on November 6 of that year to urge a division of Kansas and the election of the Territorial delegate to Congress who was to be chosen at a canvass to take place on November 29.

The man who made the principal speech at the Platte county gathering is reported in the friendly columns of the *Platte Argus* thus: "The people of Kansas in their first election would decide the question whether or not the slaveholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues 1,000 miles off (alluding to the work of Eli Thayer's New England Emigrant Aid Society and similar bodies of free State advocates which were helping settlers to get into Kansas) could advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slaveholder when they have not the least personal interest in the matter, what is your duty? When you reside within

ofe day's journey of the Territory, and when your peace, your quiet and your property depend on your action, you can, without an exertion, send 500 of your young men who will vote in favor of your institutions. Should each county in the State of Missouri only do its duty, the question will be decided peaceably at the ballot box. If we are defeated, then Missouri and other southern States will have shown themselves recreant to their interests and will have deserved their fate."

He who thus exhorted his fellow Missourians to action was David R. Atchison. Benton's judgment was vindicated. Long before the death of that old champion of freedom for the Territories through the maintenance of the Missouri Compromise, the evil consequences of the repeal of that barrier began to appear.

Atchison, then 47 years of age and a United States Senator, was a native of Kentucky though a resident of Missouri from his early days, was well educated, eloquent and magnetic, and was a stump speaker of rare power. He served in the Missouri Legislature for several years, was a Judge of the Platte County Circuit Court, and was in the United States Senate from the death of Lewis P. Linn in 1841 to 1855. For part of this time, he was president pro tem of that body. He represented the extreme pro-slavery and anti-Bentonian section of his party. A year before Douglas reported the bill which, in its final form, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and thus threw the territories north of 36 degrees 30 minutes open to slavery, Atchison advocated, in speeches delivered throughout the state, the removal of the Missouri restriction. Ex-Attorney-General Benjamin F. Stringfellow, Col. Samuel Young, Claiborne F. Jackson, James M. Burnes and other prominent Missourians figured in the raids across the border in Kansas Territory's turbulent days, but Atchison was the master spirit of these demonstrations.

In order to make plain the Missourian's interest in the Kansas question and the incentive for Atchison's appeals, certain things will have to be mentioned. Missouri with 682,044 inhabitants in 1850, 87,422 of whom were slaves, had been

doubling its population on the average, in every successive decade, though its slaves were not increasing as rapidly as its free inhabitants. The twenty-third in a union of twenty-four states at the time of the admission in 1821, Missouri had advanced in 1850 to the thirteenth place among thirty-one states, and it was to stand eighth among thirty-three states in 1860. In general industrial development and wealth its expansion was still more rapid than it was in population. The western counties of Missouri in 1854, at the time the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, had about 50,000 slaves, worth, at the average market value, about \$25,000,000. Douglas's act threw Kansas into the arena as a prize to be struggled for by the North and the South. If the North captured Kansas, then Missouri, with alien influences on its western border to re-enforce those already on its eastern flank in Illinois and on its northern boundary in Iowa, would be a promontory of slavery thrust northward into a sea of freedom. With Kansas won for freedom, all these millions of dollars' worth of property would be endangered.

This is why large bodies of men from Missouri, under the lead of Atchison and others, crossed the border and elected, on November 29, 1854, a delegate to represent Kansas Territory in Congress in the slavery interest, and why, by another incursion, they carried the election of March 30, 1855, for members of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. It was also the incentive for the rest of the invasions of 1854-56. All this does not excuse these irregularities, but it furnishes an intelligent explanation of them. Atchison's prominence in the border troubles was recognized by the establishment of a town named for him in the early days of the Kansas settlement.

Of course the Kansas conflict had national consequences. It enraged the North; killed the Whig party; created the Republican party; inflamed the South; incited the Lecompton pro-slavery constitution of 1858 which President Buchanan, backed by the South, tried to force upon Kansas against the will of its people, a large majority of whom by that time wanted a free state; aroused the opposition of Douglas, whose popular sovereignty doctrine was thus assailed; split the Democracy in

the national convention of Charleston in 1860, putting one section of it under Douglas and the other under Breckinridge; rendered the election of Lincoln certain; incited secession; and precipitated the war which abolished slavery.

Benton was dead before the war began, Atchison was not a participant, but two other Missourians had a very conspicuous part in it—Claiborne F. Jackson and the younger Francis P. Blair.

On Friday, January 11, 1861, a meeting was held in Washington Hall, on the corner of Third and Elm streets, St. Louis, which had a decisive influence on the history of Missouri, and which affected the current of United States history. The meeting was called by Republicans, who were far in the minority in Missouri, and most of its participants, who numbered 1200 according to the Missouri Democrat of January 12, belonged to the Republican party. That meeting was historically important because—

(1) It was the first gathering held in Missouri to combat secession.

(2) It disbanded the Wide Awakes, a Republican organization, and started in its place a Central Union Club, in which any man of good character—Breckinridge Democrat, Douglas Democrat, Bell and Everett Constitutionalist or Lincoln Republican—was eligible to membership, and which attracted men from all these parties.

(3) It established branch clubs in each ward of the city of St. Louis and in each township in the rest of St. Louis county.

(4) It led subsequently to the founding of the Committee of Safety, the master spirit of which was Blair, which comprised Oliver D. Filley (Mayor of St. Louis); Francis P. Blair, Jr.; James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, John How and Julius J. Witzig, which defended the cause of the federal government in the city and the state.

(5) It gave shape, courage, direction and unity to the sentiment and influences which baffled the plottings of the state's secession sympathizing officials—Gov. Jackson, Lieut. Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds, United States Senators James S.

Green and Truett Polk, a majority of the members of the Legislature, with ex-Senator Atchison and other prominent persons in private station—and held Missouri loyal to the union.

Blair, then 40 years of age and a Kentuckian by birth, had figured with some prominence in Missouri politics prior to that Washington Hall gathering. He had served under Doniphan in the Mexican war; was one of Missouri's original free soil Democrats; was a disciple of Benton, and fought in the losing battle while in the Legislature and out of it on that chieftain's side; became a Republican early in that party's career, and was elected to Congress in 1856, 1858 and 1860. But it was the meeting of January 11, 1861, and the cause which incited it, that gave him the opportunity for the display of foresight, energy, resourcefulness and audacity which made him a great national force in the opening days of the civil war.

To make all this intelligible a backward glance of a few weeks will have to be taken. Lincoln's election on November 6, 1860, was followed by South Carolina's secession on December 20, by Mississippi's on January 9, 1861, by Florida's on January 10, and by Alabama's on January 11, the day of Blair's St. Louis meeting. Alabama, at the same time, inviting all the slaveholding states to send delegates to a convention to be held in Montgomery on February 4 to concert action for their defense in that crisis. The secession of these four states was accompanied by the withdrawal of their representatives from Congress.

Congress met on December 2, 1860, and on the 4th President Buchanan sent his message, in which he contended that the South had no legal right to secede, nor had the Government any constitutional authority to coerce the secessionists. Buchanan subsequently made it plain, however, that he intended to make an effort to re-enforce the forts, to defend the government's property and to collect the revenue in all the states. Major Robert Anderson, the commander of the United States troops in Charleston harbor, knowing that without strong reinforcements he could not maintain his position, abandoned Fort Moultrie and moved his force of seven officers and sixty-



one non-commissioned officers and privates to Fort Sumpter on the night of December 28, upon which South Carolina occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney on December 27 with state troops, and seized the United States arsenal in Charleston, with its 75,000 stand of arms, on December 30. Seizures of forts and other United States property were made immediately afterwards by Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana. On January 9, 1861, the steamer, *Star of the West*, sent by Buchanan with 200 troops and a large quantity of supplies to reinforce Major Anderson, was attacked by the batteries manned by South Carolina troops in Charleston harbor and was driven back to sea, and the first shots in the civil war were fired.

This was the national situation at the time of Blair's rally of January 11, 1861. The state situation was also portentous. Missouri's Legislature met on December 31, 1860, and to that body the outgoing Governor, Robert M. Stewart, sent his farewell message on January 8, 1861, in which, though he asserted that the slaveholders had a right to take their property into the territories, he denied the right of secession, and appealed to Missouri to cling to the union. Claiborne F. Jackson, the new Governor, in his inaugural address on the 4th, took the secessionist side, said, in the spirit of his Jefferson City resolution of 1849, that the destiny of all the slave states was the same, and urged Missouri to make a "timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slave-holding states, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes."

On the supreme issue of the day there was almost as sharp a transition in Missouri by the change of Governors of the same party on January 4, 1861, as there was in the nation by the change of presidents of different parties on March 4.

Acting on Governor Jackson's recommendations bills were reported to both branches of the legislature (consisting of 15 Breckinridge Democrats, 10 Douglas Democrats, 7 Constitutional Unionists and 1 Republican in the Senate, and 47 Breckinridge Democrats, 37 Constitutional Unionists, 36 Douglas Democrats and 12 Republicans in the House) on January 9 to elect a convention to consider the relations "between the Gov-

ernment of the United States, the people and the governments of the different states and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the state and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded." This meant secession.

The Legislature's prompt action encouraged the secessionists and correspondingly depressed the Unionist element. Blair at this time, two days before his Washington Hall gathering, knowing the Legislature's partisan complexion and temper, foresaw the overwhelming majority with which it would declare for Jackson's convention. Meanwhile the St. Louis secessionists, at a meeting on January 7, started the organization of Minute Men, which formed part of General Frost's State troops who were captured four months later by Lyon and Blair at Camp Jackson.

A large majority of the people of Missouri, as of all of the rest of the States, believed in those early days of January, 1861, that some sort of a settlement would be reached between the sections and war be averted. There were two men in Missouri, however, who already discerned the approaching crash. These were Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and Francis P. Blair, Jr. Each from this time onward worked with this eventuality constantly in view. Blair's practical work began with the meeting of January 11, 1861.

This was the condition of affairs at the time the Washington Hall gathering of January 11 took place. It was a Republican meeting, but the Republican party, as shown by the poll for president a few weeks earlier (Douglas, 58,801; Bell, 58,373; Breckenridge, 31,917; Lincoln, 17,028), constituted a little over a tenth of the voters of Missouri. It was evident that the Republicans must get aid from other elements, especially from the Douglas and Bell men, or else they would be powerless. In his address to the meeting—the principal address which was delivered—Blair said there were only two parties then in the country, one for the Union and the other for disunion, and that every man who loved his country should strike hands with every other man, no mat-

ter what his past political associations had been, who favored the Union's perpetuation. Some Republicans opposed the dropping of their own organization. "Let us see that we have a country first before talking of parties," was Blair's answer.

At the January 11 meeting the Wide Awakes were disbanded, and steps were taken to temporarily dissolve the Republican organization of Missouri and to form a Union party in its place, open to men of all partisan affiliations who would adopt as their creed Jackson's motto of nullification days, "**The Union, it must and shall be preserved.**" From that meeting dates the beginning of the movement, under the direction of the Committee of Safety (Mayor Oliver D. Filley, Francis P. Blair, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, John How and Julius J. Witzig), subsequently formed, which held Missouri in line with the North and West and prevented it from joining the South.

The next day, January 12, a meeting of conditional Union men—men, who while opposing secession, also opposed the coercion of seceded States—took place at the east front of the court house on Fourth street, which was many times larger than Blair's gathering, in which 15,000 persons participated, chiefly men who had supported Douglas and Bell in the preceding election, with a sprinkling of Breckenridge men and Republicans. Hamilton R. Gamble, Lewis V. Bogy and others made speeches, and among the vice presidents of the meeting were Col. John O'Fallon, Wayman Crow, James E. Yeatman, John F. Darby, Luther M. Kennett, Nathaniel Pascall, Erasmus Wells, Daniel G. Taylor, James H. Lucas, Isaac H. Sturgeon, John G. Priest and many others prominent in St. Louis business activities and social life.

Blair, Filley, Broadhead and their associates saw that they would have to draw heavily from the conditional Union men in order to defeat Governor Jackson and his fellow secessionists, and they did this ultimately. Many of the conditional Union men were ultimately won over to the unconditional Union side even before Beauregard's guns shot the

flag down on Sumpter, and most of the remainder of them were gained not long afterward.

On January 18, 1861, a week after Blair's meeting, Missouri's Legislature passed the bill for the holding of the Convention which was to decide whether the State should secede or not. The election was to take place on February 18, and the convention was to meet at Jefferson City on February 28. The question was the most momentous ever presented to the voters of Missouri, and the canvass, though short, was the most exciting which the State ever saw. There were three elements—the out and out Union men, led by Blair, Glover, Broadhead, O. D. Filley, Edward Bates, Benjamin Gratz Brown, William McKee and their colleagues; the conditional Unionists, marshaled by Gamble, Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, John S. Phelps, Gen. Sterling Price, Nathaniel Paschall and others; and the secessionists, who had Governor Jackson, Senators Green and Polk, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and their associates for their chiefs—in the fight. The Unionists side was overwhelmingly victorious, gaining a majority of about 80,000 in the aggregate vote on delegates to the Convention. Not a single avowed secessionist was chosen, but some of the delegates secretly favored secession, and a few of them, like Sterling Price, who presided over the convention, went to the confederacy when the actual division came after Lyon and Blair captured Camp Jackson.

A wave of rejoicing swept over the North at the news from Missouri of February 18. New heart was put into the Union men of East Tennessee. The loyal sons of Virginia's mountain counties were encouraged to stand out against secession, to separate from their State when it joined the confederacy, and to form themselves into the commonwealth of West Virginia, and a powerful factor was contributed to the sum of influence which held Maryland and Kentucky in the Union.

But the St. Louis Committee of Safety saw that bullets might have to reinforce ballots before Missouri could be saved. Immediately after the meeting of January 11 Blair began secretly to organize and drill the Home Guards, just

as the secessionist Minute Men under Duke, Green, Shaler, Hubbard and others began to do the same thing, but the Minute Men, having the State authorities on their side, did this openly. Blair's great antagonist, Governor Jackson, at the same time endeavored to push a bill through the Legislature to arm the militia of Missouri, ostensibly in defense of the State against encroachments from either South or North, but really in favor of the South. The Unionist victory in the election of February 18 frightened the secessionist Legislature, and defeated the measure.

Blair was more successful. He organized the Home Guards, the nucleus of which were the Wide Awakes, who were chiefly composed of Germans. The aid which the Germans of St. Louis and vicinity gave to the Union cause in that crisis cannot be too highly praised. This sturdy and patriotic element of adopted Americans, which contributed Sigel, Osterhaus, Kallman, Stifel, Schaeffer, Schuttner, Boernstein and many other gallant officers to the Union armies, furnished the majority of the troops which Missouri gave to the government at the outset of the Civil War.

But in the beginning there were no guns with which to arm the Home Guards except what were got from private sources and a few from Gov. Yates of Illinois. In the United States arsenal at St. Louis there were 60,000 stand of arms, together with cannon, powder and other munitions of war. Both Blair and Jackson realized that the side which got possession of the arsenal would control St. Louis, and the side that controlled St. Louis would command Missouri.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, United States Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, fearing for the safety of the \$400,000 of Federal money in his hands and for the arsenal, wrote to President Buchanan on January 5, 1861, asking him to send troops to protect the government property. Buchanan sent Lieutenant Robinson and forty men. Other detachments came later, and Captain Nathaniel Lyon, with his company, arrived at the arsenal from Fort Riley on February 6. Two days earlier than this the confederate government, represented by seven States, was established at Montgomery, Alabama, and four more States were to join it ultimately.

Lyon, who was born in Connecticut in 1818, who was graduated from West Point in 1841, who served with high credit in the Mexican War, and who was stationed in Kansas during the Territorial struggle, was forty-three years of age when he arrived in St. Louis. Prompt, sagacious, resolute and resourceful, he was the man for the crisis. Blair immediately apprised Lyon of the conditions. He instantly grasped the situation, and these two chieftains worked in harmony from that time onward till Lyon's death at the head of his army at Wilson's Creek, six months later.

Hampered at the outset by military superiors—some apathetic, others incapable, and still others unfaithful to the government—Lyon at last, through Blair's influence with President Lincoln, was placed in command at St. Louis on April 21, a week after the capture of Sumpter by Beauregard. By this time the entire municipal machinery of St. Louis had passed into the hands of the secessionists. The change was accomplished through the law pushed through the Legislature by Jackson, taking the control of the police from the Mayor and putting it in the hands of a board appointed by the Governor, and through the election, as Mayor, an April 1, of Daniel S. Taylor, an antagonist of Lincoln's policy to coerce the secessionists. Taylor succeeded the Republican Mayor, O. D. Filley, of the Committee of Safety, and defeated John How, also of the committee, who was the unconditional Unionist candidate. Lyon's appointment as commander in St. Louis made Blair and Lyon masters of the situation.

Fort Sumpter's capture on April 14 brought out President Lincoln's proclamation of April 15 calling for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion. To the demand for four regiments as Missouri's quota of the 75,000, Governor Jackson responded that Lincoln's object was "illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary," and he added, "Not one man will Missouri furnish for any such unholy crusade." Blair, who arrived in St. Louis from Washington at that moment, instantly wired Secretary of War Cameron that Missouri's four regiments would be furnished just as quickly as a United States officer could be sent to St. Louis to muster them into



the service. Blair's word was promptly made good. The arms in the arsenal, now under Lyon's control, were put in the hands of the new regiments, one of which had Blair for its Colonel and John M. Schofield, afterwards commanding general of the army, for its major. Then, after a sufficient quantity of arms were laid aside for immediate emergencies, the remainder were shipped to Governor Yates of Illinois, so as to be out of reach of possible capture by the secessionists.

Events in Missouri now moved rapidly to the catastrophe. Acting under Blair's promptings, Secretary Cameron, on April 30, 1861, two weeks after Sumpter's fall, sent this command to Lyon:

"The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, 10,000 in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri; and you will, if deemed necessary for that purpose by yourself and Messrs. Oliver D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, Jr., proclaim martial law in the city of St. Louis."

This order bears the following endorsement from Winfield Scott, the commanding General of the army: "It is revolutionary times, and therefore I do not object to the irregularity of this. W. S." The order also bore this attestation: "Approved April 30, 1861. A. Lincoln."

Under this authority five more regiments were mustered into the service, four of these before Camp Jackson's capture and one afterward. In the aggregate, in these nine regiments, the Germans were largely in the preponderance. Before Lyon mustered in the first of these latter regiments most of the State militia had gathered in the western part of the city, about 1,000 strong, including the greater part of the secessionist Minute Men organized in St. Louis. Jackson's original intention was that this force should make a dash on the arsenal, and seize the arms, but the occupation of the

arsenal by a part of Lyon's troops, and the shipment to Illinois of all the arms not immediately needed defeated this purpose. The militia camped for a week, beginning on May 6, in Lindell's Grove, near the intersection of Olive street and Grand avenue, St. Louis, the camp being called Camp Jackson, in honor of the Governor. It was commanded by Gen. Daniel M. Frost, a native of New York, a West Point graduate, who made a good record in the Mexican War, but who resigned soon afterward and entered business in St. Louis.

Blair and Lyon determined to capture Jackson's militia. Gen. Harney, the commander of the military district, who was temporarily absent, would, they feared, prevent this move if he were present. The camp would end on Saturday, the 11th, and the militia would disperse, taking their arms with them. The Unionist chieftains struck with their customary courage and promptness. They quickly surrounded the camp on Friday, May 10, by a large force, compelled Frost to surrender immediately and unconditionally without the firing of a shot, disarmed his men and paroled them not to bear arms against the United States until regularly exchanged. This bold stroke, attended, after the surrender, by a lamentable collision between the crowd on the streets and Lyon's soldiers, in which twenty-eight lives were lost, set Missouri ablaze, compelled all its citizens to take sides, and started the war west of the Mississippi.

Camp Jackson's capture on May 10, 1861—three days before the Union troops occupied Baltimore and two weeks before they marched from Washington into Virginia—had momentous consequences. The first aggressive blow dealt to the confederacy anywhere, it held Missouri resolutely on the side of the government, turned the scale against secession in Kentucky, forced the confederate sphere of influence in the West down near the Arkansas and Cumberland, defeated the purpose of the secessionists to cut off communication between the East and the Pacific States by the overland route, and was a powerful factor in making this nation, in Chief Justice Chase's phrase, an "indestructible Union of indestructible States."

CHARLES M. HARVEY.

## A HISTORY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.\*

The Rev. W. W. Robertson, D. D., was the original moving spirit in the conception of a Presbyterian College in Missouri, and in its final location in Fulton. The first step taken in this direction was the establishment at Fulton in about the year 1851 of an institution of learning for young men known as Fulton College. (1) This institution had a flattering beginning—having at its first session over fifty young men. Prof. William Van Doren, of New Jersey, was placed at the head of this school, and so remained until it was supplanted, or absorbed, by Westminster College. The assistant professors of Fulton College were Dr. E. T. Scott and Prof. Thomas L. Tureman. In September, 1852, the

\* Paper by Judge John A. Hockaday (deceased) published in "The Westminster Monthly," June, 1902.

1. An act was passed by the 16th General Assembly and approved Feb. 8, 1851, reciting that the Old School division of the Presbyterian Church in Callaway County was desirous of building up a college, and Harvey J. Bailey, Alfred George, Alfred A. Ryley, Samuel R. Dyer, Solomon Jenkins, Israel B. Grant, David McKee, Isaac Tate, George Nicholson, Irying O. Hockaday, Robert Calhoun, Thomas West, Martin Baker, Samuel Ryley, David Coulter, Joseph M. Duncan, Thomas B. Nesbit and Nathan H. Hall were incorporated as trustees of an institution called Fulton College. The college was to be located within a half mile of the town of Fulton and the Synod of Missouri in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States might at any future time adopt the College.

The 17th General Assembly passed an act approved February 23, 1853, to amend an act apparently the above, but giving its date as 1853 instead of 1851, and to charter Westminster College under the Synod of Missouri, Presbyterian Church in the United States (Old School), and named the following trustees: Alfred A. Kebey, William W. Robertson, David Coulter, Preston B. Reed, James Whiteside, Adison V. Schenck, Edward M. Samuel, John G. Miller, Hamilton Smith, William Provines, Samuel S. Watson, William P. Cochran, John F. Cowan, Hamilton R. Gamble, Samuel J. P. Anderson, Joseph Charles, John G. Fackler, and Robert S. Symington.

An act passed February 23, 1857, relating to "the College now located at Fulton" gives the names of the trustees as Preston B. Reed, Hamilton R. Gamble, William Provines, Edward M. Samuel, John G. Miller, James Young, S. S. Watson, Milton P. Cayce and Joseph Stenett.—Editor.

present Philologic society was organized under the auspices of this institution.

At the meeting of Synod in the year 1851 the establishment of a Presbyterian College in the State took definite shape, and that body instituted immediate measures to promote the enterprise. The plan adopted to secure an early location of the institution was by letting it out to competitive bidding to such eligible towns in the State as might want to contend for it. Four places at once entered into the contest, viz: St. Charles, Fulton, Boonville and Richmond. The competition soon became sharp, if not a little acrimonious. The Synod to locate the institution and christen it, met at Fulton in the fall of 1852. Two days were consumed in the presentation of the claims of the respective competing points. Fulton was principally represented on the floor of the Synod by the Hon. Preston C. Reed, an eminent lawyer of Fulton, who made a strong plea for Fulton in a speech of four hours. Hon. John G. Miller, then a member of Congress from Missouri, presented the claims of Boonville in an able and pleasing speech, and S. S. Watson espoused the claims of St. Charles, and Hon. E. M. Samuel those of Richmond. By a decided vote, Fulton secured the prize and the institution was then and there christened "Westminster College." Articles of incorporation immediately followed its location, and the erection of the present old building followed in the succeeding summer. The corner stone was laid on the Fourth of July, 1853, and the address of the occasion delivered by Dr. N. L. Rice, then a resident of St. Louis.

In 1854 the building was completed and opened. For a year or more preceding the completion of the present building the old building used in connection with Fulton College was secured and used for college purposes. Immediately upon the occupancy of the new edifice, Dr. S. S. Laws, a man of great scholarly attainments, was elected Westminster's first president. The remainder of the first faculty was composed of the following gentlemen: Prof. William Van Doren, Profs. Thomas D. and William Baird

of Baltimore, and Dr. M. M. Fisher of Illinois. Besides these, there were, during Dr. Laws' incumbency, the following other gentlemen who filled professorships in the college: Dr. F. T. Kemper, Prof. J. S. Hughes and Prof. A. M. Mayer.

Under the administration of Dr. Laws, a handsome endowment of about one hundred thousand dollars was soon secured and the number of students brought up to an average of one hundred—reaching finally near one hundred and fifty. In 1854 the Philaethian literary society was organized. Westminster's first commencement was held in 1855 and Rev. James G. Smith was its first graduate, and the only graduate for that year.

Under the able and excellent administration of Dr. Laws, Westminster steadily progressed in strength and popularity, strongly rivaling the State University and for a larger part of the time, outnumbering it in students, with an equal number of professors and a higher curriculum necessary for graduation. Up to the beginning of the Civil War, Westminster had moved steadily onward and had assumed a commanding position among the educational institutions of the country far beyond the highest expectations of its most ardent friends. In the early part of this unhappy struggle Dr. Laws was forced to give up the presidency and leave the State on account of his political opinions and the College forced to suspend for a brief period.

About the second year of the war, the institution was reorganized in its faculty and again opened its doors for students, and ran steadily on and throughout and to the close of the struggle. During the war period of its history, it had no regular president, but was presided over a short time by Prof. J. P. Finley, with whom was associated Dr. John N. Lyle, Prof. John H. Scott and Dr. M. M. Fisher. A short time before the close of the war Prof. Finley resigned and Dr. M. M. Fisher became the presiding head of the College as chairman of the faculty. He was, after a few years' service, succeeded by Dr. John Montgomery, of Kentucky, who was elected as the second president of the College. He was a man of great power in the pulpit and of substantial

scholarly attainments. During his administration the number of students increased rapidly, and the College was restored in a measure to its prosperity preceding the war. During the war the College lost a part of its endowment and active work became necessary to re-endow it. Dr. Montgomery proceeded to restore these losses, and supplemented by the aid and energy of Dr. Robertson, then the president of the Board of Trustees, and succeeding presidents, a new endowment of about \$80,000 was obtained in a few years, the greater part of which composes its present endowment fund.

Dr. Montgomery resigned as president of the College in about the year 1866 to again enter the active ministry, and Dr. Fisher again took charge of the College as chairman of the faculty.

The institution was thus without a president until about the year 1868 when Dr. Nathan L. Rice, then of New York City, was unanimously elected as its third president. The scholarship and great ability of Dr. Rice is known and acknowledged the world over. It is therefore needless to say that Westminster under his leadership took a new lease on life and went steadily to the front. The number of students under him exceeded that of any preceding time in the history of the College.

Dr. Rice severed his connection with it to take a position in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, in about the year 1874, and the College fell back in charge of Dr. M. M. Fisher, who presided over it as chairman of the faculty until about 1879, when he resigned to take a professorship at the State University. It is due to the memory of Dr. Fisher to say that he was one of the most steadfast friends the College ever had. A strong, able and good man, he stood by it in the darkest days at a meager salary, and for his devotion its friends will forever owe him a debt of gratitude. Dr. C. C. Hersman was next chosen to preside over the faculty and College, which he did with great success and acceptance until 1881 when, against his protest, he was elected as its fourth president. Dr. Hersman was a man



of profound scholarship and great learning, and gave the College a strong, safe and progressive administration, keeping it well up to the most successful periods in its history preceding him. He resigned in 1886 to accept the presidency of an institution in Tennessee. Dr. William H. Marquess, one of Westminster's brightest alumni, and a prodigy as a student, succeeded Dr. Hersman as the fifth president of his *alma mater*. Great success attended Dr. Marquess' administration of the College, and during his incumbency, the famous Sausser bequest of \$125,000 was added to the College endowment.

Dr. Marquess resigned in 1891 to take a position in the Seminary at Louisville, much to the regret of all friends of Westminster. After a short interregnum, Dr. E. C. Gordon, formerly of the State of Virginia, was called to the presidency of the College, making its sixth president.

Dr. Gordon was a man of acknowledged power and learning, and while the number of students was not so large under his administration as under some of his predecessors, yet the advancement of students, and the high order of scholarship of those under his training gave great strength and individuality to his administration. Besides, he took charge of the College in the midst of one of the greatest financial panics the country ever experienced, which put its blight on institutions of learning as upon every other business enterprise or industry. Dr. Gordon having resigned in 1892, Dr. John J. Rice, as vice president, took charge and successfully conducted the affairs of the College until he was relieved by the election of a president.

Dr. John Henry McCracken, of New York, is Westminster's seventh president. He entered upon the duties of his office in 1899. His marvelous success in administering the affairs of the College during his short incumbency is a matter of common knowledge with all its friends. He has not only added largely to its revenues and buildings, but has kept the number of students cleverly up to the average and the institution free from debt. But his greatest achievement, and one which makes an epoch in the history of the College,

was the union of our brethren north and south in its patronage and support.

This is one of the brightest spots in its history, and one that must stand pre-eminently among its greatest blessings and achievements.

In conclusion it may be of interest to the friends of the College to know some of the many distinguished men of our country who have delivered addresses on its commencement occasions in the long period of fifty years in its history. Such of these are given as can be recalled by the writer: Rev. E. Thompson Baird, of Baltimore, Dr. S. J. P. Anderson, Dr. James H. Brooks, Dr. Robert G. Brank, Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, Dr. Moses Hogue, of Virginia, Dr. Plummer, of Pennsylvania, Dr. B. M. Palmer, of Louisiana, Dr. Craig, Dr. Halsey, of Chicago, Dr. H. B. Bender, of Missouri, Hon. Henry Clay Dean, Hon. William H. Wallace, Hon. John F. Philips, Hon. J. H. Young, Hon. H. S. Priest, Hon. William J. Stone, Dr. Gevens B. Stuckler, Dr. Frank W. Sneed, Dr. W. J. McKittrick, Dr. Hemphill, Dr. J. H. Vance, Dr. B. T. Lacey, Dr. E. F. Berkley, Hon. Charles P. Johnson, Hon. W. H. Russell.

The writer does not profess to be thoroughly accurate as to dates in this hasty synopsis of Westminster's history, but the events detailed are substantially correct throughout.

JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

## ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT WESTPORT.\*

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In the early settling of Jackson county, say in 1837 to 1840, there were but few church houses. Indeed, I might say not one for the Christian church, who at that time were called reformers and by other churches, Campbellites. They were not held in high esteem by other denominations; Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, all agreed that these people called reformers predicated the plan of salvation solely upon water baptism; hence every reasonable effort was put forth to prevent the growth and progress of this church, but the light of the gospel still brightened in the county, and the Christian church, by reason of religious opposition waxed stronger in the faith and grew in the service of the Lord. Opposition seemed to invigorate their efforts, until by their Christian deportment they became an important Christian factor among the churches of Jackson county.

I rejoice to know that all of the denominations of today have divested themselves of this uncharitable intolerance, and are ready to take our hand and join in the labor of the salvation of souls. All are laboring, not to put each other down, but to save sinners and Christianize the world.

At the date of which I speak, 1837 to 1840, a few members of the Reform Church had settled in this county. A few were scattered in every neighborhood in Jackson county; they would hold meetings at private houses, singing, praying and exhorting, endeavoring to keep up a sort of church organization. It may be of interest to some present to give the names of the most prominent members and their locality in the county. In the northeast part of the county in the vicinity of

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\* Paper read by Captain Stephen C. Ragan, before the congregation of Hyde Park Christian Church of Westport, Mo., Sunday afternoon, November 25, 1906, at the celebration of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Westport Christian Church, now known as Hyde Park Christian Church.

Sibley, Levasy, Buckner and Grainvalley, lived the families of Col. James and William Cogswell. Parents and children were well educated and quite wealthy, all members of the Christian church. They with other prominent citizens there kept their religious light burning. About Blue Springs lived Judge Luther Mason and other members of the Christian church, who labored to propagate the gospel. Near Lone Jack lived Col. Geo. W. and John W. Late and Jack Bynum, all active workers in the vineyard of the Lord. In the southwest part of the county were the families of J. R. Whitsett at Hart Grove, who for years had no one to aid him in religious work, but in the course of time Ed Nolan, Esq., Isaac Bryant, Ben Robinson, E. A. Hickman, et al., organized a church at Rickman Mills in the year 1857 or 1858. This church has flourished to the present time. It is surrounded by a very intelligent community. Its officers have always been filled by active, intelligent men, who added much to the growth and prosperity of the congregation. Independence being the county seat and the most popular town in the county, was settled by an enterprising community, mostly Kentuckians. A large part of its inhabitants were members of the Christian church, among whom were Oliver Caldwell, James and Robert Smart, Tom Hughes, Joe Glover, Judge Sheeley and a very large family of the Bryants, Oldhams and many others. They organized a church in the early days.

But I have digressed from my subject: The Origin of the Christian Church at Westport. In order to get at the nucleus of this church organization, it will be necessary to speak of the small groups of the Christian church, who with united effort organized the first Christian church at Westport. The members resided in what was called Kaw township, notably, the Steeles, Talleys and Lockridges, living just east and southeast of Kansas City, Simmons family located on the Blue river, James Davenport, (not of the family of Stephen Davenport), Duke W. Simpson, Thomas Phelps, Beverly Monday, Jacob Ragan, etc. These members would meet at private houses and have services in inclement weather and in groves or forests in summer. Under these stately trees the gospel

was preached in its simple purity, songs of praise sung which echoed through the forests until the surrounding woods were vocal with music and prayers of these earnest, devoted people.

Sometime in 1839 or 1840, Jacob Ragan built and donated to the Christian church a large log building, located about a half quarter from the Janssen Place in Kanwood Addition, three-fourths of a mile from this place on the southeast corner of my father's old farm (now known as 3644 Holmes street). This building was sufficient to accommodate all the members of the church, with room to spare for outsiders. A church was organized, and Elder Frank Palmer's (of Independence, Mo.) services secured, (he had been preaching at the private houses and groves prior to this) and all went smoothly on, the church gaining in members and respectability. The congregation met only once a month, the second Lord's day. They met in this house for many years. As men prospered however, their pride was augmented and the members began to look around for more elegant quarters in which to worship. Westport seemed to be the choice of its members, so in 1846 or '47, the Christian church made a deal with the Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists to erect a Union church, the same from which this congregation so recently removed, the old brick church (located at the northeast corner of Westport avenue and Central street) around which so many pleasant memories cluster, the church that such men as Moses E. Lard, Allen Wright, Alexander Campbell, Raccoon John Smith and other noted men honored with their presence, and held the audience enthused and edified by their profound thoughts and distinguished oratory. This church was called at this time the First Christian church, (not of Westport, because there was no other Christian church here) but the First Christian church of Jackson county, and it is today entitled to that rank, (with all due respect to the church at Eleventh and Locust). Rev. Frank Palmer preached every month on the second Lord's day. This congregation took rank as one of the best churches in the West. Members took active part in church work, so their harmonious labors soon elicited the esteem and admiration of other churches.

This congregation continued to flourish until the Civil War, which paralyzed all religious organizations in this county. The death of Elder Duke W. Simpson, sometime about 1854 or 1855, was a great shock to the congregation. He was one of the leading members, had a big purse, a big soul, was always willing to give pecuniary aid to, not only the church, but all indigent persons worthy of it. He was polite, affable, always in a good humor, meeting you with a smile, if you were sad he would soon make you glad, in short, a model Christian. No wonder the church missed him. I have heard old members say that the church never fully recovered from the shock caused by his death.

I have said this much about Duke W. Simpson, and his memory deserves four times as much. The officers of the church from its organization, as well as I can remember, were D. W. Simpson and Jacob Ragan, as elders, who held these positions continuously until Simpson's death. James B. Davenport joined the church sometime in '46 or '47 and became a very prominent member, and served as deacon and elder until he moved to Cook county, Texas, in 1857 or 1858.

This church elicited the services of many distinguished ministers: Dr. Henry Haley, Moses E. Laird, Allen Wright, Raccoon John Smith, Samuel McCormick, of Kentucky; Elgin Swift and William Parker, from Pleasant Hill. All visited and preached for this congregation. Allen Wright was by far the most popular with other churches. He was so smooth in his discourses that he never gave offense, but often captured members of other churches who declared that he was not a Campbellite. If Laird came around and preached from the same text and gave the same reasoning, it was handed out "with the bark on" and did not have as good effect as the sermons of Allen Wright, who, of all the preachers that visited the Westport Church, made more conversions than any other minister. He was a large, handsome man; he took his text, and as he progressed, warmed up, tears coursing down his cheeks, his appeals to sinners seemed irresistible; hence, his universal success. He was regarded as one of the strongest ministers in Missouri.



Raccoon John Smith, of Kentucky, once visited the Church at Westport. As he was a noted and very eccentric character, a large audience turned out that day. Brother Smith, casting his keen eyes over the congregation saw an elderly lady very plainly dressed standing up, as there was no vacant seat. At last Brother Smith saw three young ladies occupying one bench. He saw that they had on very large hoops. He looked toward them with a scowl on his face and said, "Young ladies, compress those hoops so as to give room for this old Sister of Zion." The girls compressed their hoops as did every lady in the house who wore them. Hoops were fashionable, and all ladies of fashion wore them. Before this incident occurred the house seemed to be full to overflowing. After the hoops were compressed there was room for as many more. I am not sure, but I think hoops went out of fashion about this time, especially about Westport.

Rev. Frank Palmer, who had preached to these people in forests of this county before this house was built, still continued to be the minister up to 1860, and afterwards, '68, '73 and '74. He had moved to Clay county during the war. Rev. Frank Palmer in many respects was a wonderful man. He said but little to anyone, seemed to be cold hearted, but such was not the case. His mind was occupied on some subject that required deep thought, and when in this mood he would forget his surroundings. When he preached, he had one way of speaking. He would take his text and never lose sight of it until he had brought out all the points it contained, and then with a warm exhortation, invite sinners to come to Christ. His favorite invitation hymn was, "Come humble sinners in whose breast, etc.," and if he saw any encouragement would sing another hymn. If he did not take his text from the 2nd Chapter of Acts, he was almost sure to refer to it before closing his discourse. He very often sang a solo before dismissing the congregation with the words, "Time is winging us away as fast as time can move. Time is but a wintry day, a journeying to the tomb." When he dismissed the audience he used but little ceremony

but made preparations to return to his home or go with some brother to dinner. Very few who follow him will do the work he has done in Jackson County, for it will be remembered that he gave his whole time to the ministry, preaching at other points in the county when not at Westport.

I have followed the Christian Church from the woods to the old log cabin and to the old brick church at Westport. If I could this day give you a panoramic view of these old Christians, and if possible a view of their motives, you would be better prepared to appreciate the efforts of these people, who through privation and arduous struggles for existence, meeting in cold houses, overcame every difficulty with laudable courage. The old Christians are gone, the old songs they sang are forgotten and music more operative substituted. The old time hymns, as sung in the churches of long ago are relegated to the rear, to be brought out when all men must appear before the judgment bar of God, to be judged according to the deeds done in the body whether they be good or bad. "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder," I think the old members of the Westport Church will answer present.

Some time after the Civil War, about 1867 or 1868, a few of the old members and some members who had never belonged to the Westport Church, organized into a church capacity with Jacob Ragan and John Harris as officers of this Church, but this organization was of short duration. The war had left some discord in this part of Missouri, and perhaps this feeling entered into this church and it went to pieces. At this time, say 1872 or 1873, some of the original members were well stricken in years, and physically unable to attend church. Some of these members were Jacob and Annie Ragan, John Harris who dropped out.

About the date 1872 or '73, Dr. Henry Palmer settled in Westport, and by a vigorous effort revived the interest of the Church and organized anew. Some of the old members came back, and there were some twenty-five or twenty-eight who attended regularly. Uncle Frank Palmer, from Liberty, visited and preached for them occasionally, but the main pastor

was Brother Morton, from Clay county. William Caldwell, from Johnson County attended this Church occasionally. This congregation flourished until some time in 1886, but many of the members died and some moved off. Mike McCarty, a very active member, also Greenberry Ragan, died in 1886, Dr. Palmer moved off, and as they were the active and leading members, the religious light in the old Church was extinct and remained so until about the winter of 1887, when a Brother Page, from Illinois, proposed to drive the bats and swine from the church building and repair it, and organize a congregation. He approached me with tears in his eyes and said he was soliciting a contribution. For this purpose I gave \$125, Benjamin Estell a like amount, James White and other members contributed liberally, so that Brother Page had ample means with which to make the repairs. He superintended the work himself and soon had the house in good shape for occupancy, and immediately organized a Church with James White, Benjamin Estell and myself as Elders. Brother Page gave good service and had a very respectable congregation. He labored faithfully with this congregation for a year or more and then moved west. In 1888 Brother Clay, who succeeded him, was a successful minister, but remained a little more than a year, when he was succeeded by Brother L. Z. Burr, in 1891, who remained about eighteen months, or until 1892. Then Brother Dunning took charge of the Church, but remained only a short time. During the years from 1893 to 1900, various ministers occupied the old Church, the names of whom are as well known by the congregation as they are by myself.

The last Pastor of the old Church, Roger H. Fife, perhaps deserves more credit than anyone who preceded him, for it was by his persistence and untiring energy that this building was erected. I do not mean financially with money, but by his supervision and physical labor, these walls were erected and the finishing touches applied, so that the members here have a magnificent structure in which to worship, with a large and respectable membership. You are the outcome or fruit of seed sown by the old pioneers who have

passed on remembered by a very few who were boys, when they were struggling and trying to promulgate the Gospel in the early 40's.

The members of the old church of this county, I mean of the Christian Church, were almost without exception Kentuckians. They moved here just after B. W. Stone and Thos. and Alexander Campbell had made an evangelistic tour through Kentucky.

My story is at an end, but I wish to say that, the names of many pious and active members have been omitted in this sketch, not for want of respect, but of space.

Verily it has come to pass, even as our Lord said, "Others have labored, and ye have entered into their labors."

STEPHEN C. RAGAN.

NAMES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS KNOWN TO  
BE BURIED IN MISSOURI.

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David Bedell, buried by the side of Elisha Headlee, his brother-in-law. Headlee and Bedell served in the same company of Pennsylvania dragoons and married sisters. They came from North Carolina to Missouri in 1834 and selected the place for Salem cemetery, requesting that they be buried side by side. They were strict Methodists. Information as to Headlee and Bedell from M. O. Bedell, Springfield, Mo., grandson of David Bedell.

Samuel Boles (Bowles?) buried in Callaway County, on the old Boles farm, four miles south of Fulton. Died about 1840. Thomas Terry, La Monte, and J. W. Boles, Auxvasse, informants.

Thomas Boyd, served under General McNair, born in North Carolina, buried in the old J. P. Home cemetery upon the farm now owned by Robert T. Nichols, near the village of Carrington. Information from John K. Boyd, Sr., of Centralia, Mo., who remembers hearing his grandfather relate his Revolutionary experiences.

Samuel Burks, buried in the Matthews graveyard, St. Francois township, Madison County. Information from B. G. Burks, grandson, Des Arc, Mo.

Christopher Casey, buried in Jefferson City. Information from F. W. Roer, County Clerk. Also information from W. W. Goodall, of Jefferson City, reciting that Christopher Casey is buried in the Gordon lot in the cemetery at that place, and that a stone marks his grave.

John Chambers, buried in Kennedy graveyard about 1 mile southwest of Wright City. Information from J. B. Allen, great-grandson, Troy, Lincoln County. Also from Pierre B. Kennedy, St. Louis.

Col. Benjamin Cooper, for whom Cooper County was

named, was buried on the bluff, one mile southeast of Cooper's old fort in Howard County. Information from great-granddaughter, Miss Harriet Mayfield, 1814 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

Abel Dodd, buried at Millersburg; descendant, John T. Miller, Mexico, Mo. Information from W. P. Robinson, Fulton, Mo.

Charles Finnell, of Chariton County, is buried in Randolph county, about one and one-half miles south of Clifton Hill. Information from Mrs. A. H. Conrad, Shannondale, Mo.

William Goodson, ensign in the Revolution, was buried in a churchyard, 4 miles northwest of Carrollton. Information from J. T. Goodson and Alvin Goodson, Carrollton.

George Hardin, buried at Berry farm, near Fulton; descendants, George Hardin, Fulton, Mrs. W. T. Herring, Shamrock, Mo. Information from W. P. Robinson, Deputy County Clerk, Fulton, Callaway county.

John Hawkins, buried at Potosi. Information from Thomas Dudley Castleman, Potosi, Mo.

Elisha Headlee, Salem cemetery, 10 miles north of Springfield. For information, see "Bedell."

Abram Hill, died in Ray County, but cannot locate his grave. Information from Probate Judge, Ray County.

Robert Jamison, buried west of New London in a private cemetery on the place now owned by one Emmison. From David Wallace.

Thomas Kennedy, buried in the Kennedy graveyard, near Wright City, the same cemetery in which John Chambers is buried. He was a resident of Pendleton District, South Carolina, and served in Fifth (or Seventh) Virginia regiment, which regiment was almost annihilated at battle of Briar Creek. Kennedy then joined Humphrey Barnett's rangers for the rest of the war. He married Sarah Gibson, of Pendleton District, S. C., daughter of Gayan Gibson, a soldier of the Revolution. Kennedy removed to Missouri in 1808 or '09, and settled in what is now Warren County, near Wright City. Information from grandson, Pierre B. Kennedy, St. Louis.



Robert Kirkpatrick, died in 1841 and was buried in the New Lebanon cemetery, Cooper County. Information from W. L. Cordry, Bunceton, Mo.

— Leake, who lived in Salt River township, is thought to be buried in the Church cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Center township. Information from Mr. Wallace.

Robert Lemon, buried on his home place in Boone County, 2 1-2 miles northwest of Columbia. Information from granddaughter, Miss Fannie Lemon, Columbia.

John Majors, a soldier of the Revolution, born April 22, 1759, died December 27, 1844, is buried in the family cemetery on the farm of Rufus Majors, in the northeast corner of Clay County. Information from R. M. Majors, Kearney, Mo.

Henry Overly, died near Shamrock, Callaway County, and was buried on his home place about 4 miles from Shamrock. His grave has since been plowed over. It is located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, township 49, range 7 west. Information from J. S. Lail, Shamrock.

James Parks, buried at New Hope Baptist Church, forks of Chariton, Chariton County. Finnell and Parks related to Mrs. A. K. Leonard, Shannondale, Mo., from whom information comes. Correspondence with E. Dred Finnell, Salisbury, Mo.

John Paul buried at Potosi. Information from Thomas Dudley Castleman, Potosi, Mo.

George Readding, buried at St. Francoisville, Clark County, about 12 miles from Keokuk, Iowa. The inscription on his gravestone reads: "George Readding, a Revolutionary soldier, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church near fifty years. Died Aug. 4, 1846, in the eighty-fifth (85) year of his age." Information from Mrs. Ruth Colins Canby, Historian, Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk, Iowa.

Edward Robertson, buried in the old graveyard of the Robertson family near Clark's Fork. Robert McCulloch, of Clark's Fork, writes that he has recently visited this grave and found an old marble stone, nearly covered with dirt,

which bears this inscription: "Edward Robertson died April 21, 1848, aged 94 years, 11 months, and 11 days." A communication from the Bureau of Pensions at Washington gives the following data concerning Edward Robertson:

He enlisted July 20, 1776, in Maryland, and served three years as a private soldier under Colonel Housaker, Captain Heizer. Battles engaged in were Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Applied for pension from Howard County, Mo., Nov. 14, 1818. Age at that time 65 years. His claim was allowed.

Robert S. Russell, buried at Freeman farm, near Milersburg, Callaway County. Descendant, T. A. Russell, Fulton. Information from W. P. Robinson, Fulton, Mo.

James Sewell, removed to Clay County to Clinton County in 1840, and a few years later died at the home of a married daughter named Pogue or Poage. His grave is supposed to be in the Poage burying ground ten miles northwest of Plattsburg, County seat of Clinton County. From County Clerk of Clay County.

Richard Sims, died in 1852, buried in the old Sims graveyard about 8 miles north of Liberty, Mo. Information from great-great-granddaughter, Louise C. Stogdale, Liberty, Mo.

Rodem Sims, buried on the old Crawford farm in the family lot on the place in an unmarked grave. From Hon. David Wallace, member of Legislature from Ralls County, New London.

Samuel Steele, buried at Mount Comfort cemetery, 8 miles north of Springfield. Information from M. O. Bedell, Springfield, Mo.

Benjamin Taylor was buried in Stoddard County, but the grave has not yet been located with exactness. Information from J. N. Punch, County Clerk.

Edward Thomas, buried at the Thomas Stone house, Bellview, Iron County. Information from Thomas Dudley Castleman, Potosi, Mo.

James Wells resided with son-in-law, James Clevenger, in 1840, died Aug. 17, 1855, aged 92, and was buried in New Garden cemetery, Ray County. Information from Probate Judge, Ray County.

John Woolfolk was born September 9, 1762, in Virginia, and died in Boone County, October 11, 1843. Buried near Deer Park, a small town 8 miles south of Columbia. A limestone slab marks his grave. Information from Col. William F. Switzler, Columbia, Mo.

The pension records of 1840 show that Uriah Brock, then aged 79, was living in Scott County, town or township of Moreland, with Hartwell Brock. The Pension Commissioner informs me that he served six years in the Revolution as a private, under Captain Camp Carter, Colonel Charles Harrison; enlisted from Virginia. He was in the battles of Monmouth, Guilford Court House, Eutaw Springs and Camden. Applied for a pension June 18, 1819, then aged 56 years, from Cape Girardeau County. His claim was allowed.

I have a memorandum of three Pennsylvanians who removed to Missouri after the Revolution:

William Nicholson, resided in St. Francois County in 1833, aged 79. He served in the First, Fourth and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, Continental Line. See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, Vol. X.

George Miller, 2. In Franklin County, June 15, 1834. Served in Second Pennsylvania Regiment. See same Volume.

Thomas Wyatt, Ensign, resided in St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged 80. Served in Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. See same Volume. Pension Commissioner writes that Thomas Wyatt served 4 years as Ensign under Captain Van Swearingen, Colonels Wilson and McCoy. Enlisted from Pennsylvania. Was in battle of Brandywine. Applied for pension April 6, 1819, from St. Louis County, then aged 65 years. His claim was allowed.

#### MARY LOUISE DALTON.

State Historian for Missouri's Daughters of the American Revolution.

Wentzville, Mo., January, 1903.

It was suggested to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution not long ago that the government of the United States would furnish simple headstones, similar

to those now used in national soldiers' cemeteries, for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The Daughters of the American Revolution resolved to begin a search for these graves.

In July last the state regent of D. A. R. for Missouri, Mrs. George H. Shields, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis, obtained a list of more than 100 names of Revolutionary soldiers who were living in Missouri in 1840. This list was taken from the pension records, and gave the names of Revolutionary soldiers who were drawing pensions at that date. It was supposed that men of the ages mentioned would have died and been buried in Missouri.

The state regent sent this list to the state historian for D. A. R., Miss Mary Louise Dalton, Wentzville, Mo., and the search for graves in Missouri was begun.

The state historian wrote to the County Clerks, and, in many instances, to Probate Judges of the Counties wherein Revolutionary soldiers resided. By this means 25 graves were located, 21 of which names appeared on the pension list.

On November 2, 1902, the state historian published her list of 111 names in the Globe-Democrat, with an appeal to the public for information regarding graves of these men, as well as graves of Revolutionary soldiers not mentioned in pension list.

A number of answers were received, and our information now covers 34 graves as the result of our work. We hope that the future will bring a yet richer reward.

(MISS) MARY LOUISE DALTON,

State Historian for Missouri's D. A. R., Wentzville, Mo.  
To State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

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NOTE. An item in the last number of the Review states that Capt. William Baylis is buried near Calhoun, Mo., and one in this number that William Lambley is buried near Mount Vernon, Mo.

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE TROUBLES ON THE  
BORDER, 1860.

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THE SOUTHWEST EXPEDITION.

The election of Lincoln was followed by the most alarming disorders on the border of the whole period from 1857 to 1860; disorders which induced Governor Stewart to mobilize a portion of the militia and send a regularly organized expedition to the scene.

In his message to the Twenty-First General Assembly, January 3, 1861, (1) Governor Stewart quoted a telegram from Col. Snyder of November 20, 1860, announcing that "Montgomery has invaded Vernon county," and also the Governor's general instructions in reply, to make every effort under the recent Militia Act to protect the citizens. The text of the message dealt chiefly with the gravity of the situation and the impossibility of relying on the unorganized militia of the border, and the danger that, if organized, it would not respect the Territorial boundary.

As the sending of this force of St. Louis and Jefferson City militia, known as the Southwest Expedition, occasioned serious criticism in the Legislature and in the State, the "Documents in relation to Border Difficulties accompanying the Governor's message," (2) like the message itself, were intended to show the necessity of vigorous intervention. The documents selected consisted of a number of petitions, letters and dispatches, November 18 to November 28, from mass meetings, officials and individuals, calling for aid and protection; three reports from Col. Snyder, an unsigned summary of the disorders, and the report of Brig. Gen. Frost,

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1. Senate Journal 21 Sess. (27-29); House Journal, 21 Sess., 26-27.  
2. Senate Journal, 21 Sess., App. (3-24); House Journal, 21 Sess., App. 3-24.

commanding the Southwest Expedition. Accompanying the last were four affidavits as to the hanging of James Russell Hines, one of the victims, and reports of a Southern Kansas Convention of Abolitionists.

The documents here reprinted are for the most part the day to day reports of Brig. Gen. Frost and Adj. Gen. Parsons, giving the first impressions of competent observers. They furnish the details of the military operations and give a fresher and more detailed picture of the actual situation than the printed documents. The formal report of Adj. Gen. Parsons should be compared with that of Brig. Gen. Frost.

It may be of interest to note that the two hundred men left behind by Brig. Gen. Frost (No. X) later formed the nucleus of the force organized at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, the dispersal of which by Gen. Lyon and Frank P. Blair was fatal to Governor Jackson's plan to carry Missouri out of the Union.

JONAS VILES.

I. BRIG. GEN. D. M. FROST TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Headquarters Southwest Expedition

Camp Gentry Nov. 27 1860

To His Excellency R M Stewart

Commander in Chief.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at Smithton on yesterday at 12 o'clock M. in the midst of a most disagreeable shower of rain which much interfered with and retarded the outfitting of my command; in consequence of which I have found it necessary to encamp my command within two and one half miles (the nearest water) of the Village and there remain during this day in order to distribute stores, load wagons, provide transportation and supply horses for the Artillery. After an immense amount of labor (which could only have been accomplished through the zeal and intelligence of every officer of the command) I am now prepared to start at daylight tomorrow on my march.



I have been much disappointed in finding that the companies that were supposed by your Excellency to be organized and ready to join me from Boonville and other points appear to have no existence, I am however consoled by the reflection that I have in the troops from St Louis and Jefferson City a force amply sufficient! in my opinion! when combined with a few irregulars (which I will doubtless be able to pick up) to accomplish all the objects of the Campaign. The reports I received from the disturbed district are so entirely conflicting that I am quite unable to increase in any respect the knowledge your Excellency already possesses, and from present appearances. I am well satisfied that only the actual presence of my Command upon the border will enable me to ascertain the real position of affairs.

That there have been very serious violations of law there can be no doubt, and I have been informed by what seemed good authority that it can be proved before any tribunal that the Territory of our State has been invaded by the outlaw Montgomery and his band and on one of our fellow citizens (1) taken into the neighboring Territory of Kansas and hanged, I have seen persons who have left the border through fear of their lives and have been informed by them that a great many others are doing likewise.

I therefore deem it expedient and proper in view of all the foregoing circumstances to prosecute my march to the borders of our state with all possible expedition consistent with the efficiency of my command. I will endeavor to keep your Excellency fully informed of all matters affecting the peace and good order of our frontier which your Excellency has shown you have so much at heart.

I am Sir Very Respectfully  
Your Obedient Svt

D. M. FROST

Brig Gnl Commdy South West Expedition

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1. James Russell Hines. He was captured in Kansas Territory. See No. IX and the affidavits in "Documents accompanying the Governor's Message."

## II. BRIG. GEN. D. M. FROST TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Head Quarters Southwest Expedition  
Camp Stewart Nov 28 1860

To His Excellency R. M. Stewart  
Commander in Chief

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I took up my line of march this morning at sunrise from Camp Gentry with the troops from St Louis & Jefferson City not having been joined as yet by any others. I find the water in this section of the country extremely scarce and in consequence have had to make a march to-day of eighteen miles much too great a distance for the first day in the field. My command however were in excellent spirits and bore the fatigue like veterans, I shall by making a short march to-morrow gradually inure them to service.

Upon the authority of a reliable merchant of St. Louis who has just returned from Fort Scott and who met my command to-day I have the honor to inform you that Montgomery is at that place in possession of the town holding a Court by his own authority condemning persons whom he has arrested to be hung and otherwise punished, that he has made no raid as yet into the State of Missouri but two Citizens of the State whom he captured in Kansas have been put to death by his order (names not given) he believes Montgomery's command to be about one hundred men in the field.

I have nothing further to communicate to your Excellency at this time. I have the honor to remain

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Svt

D. M. FROST

Brig Gen Commdy S W Expedition

## III. INSTRUCTIONS TO ADJT. GEN. PARSONS.

(Copy.)

Executive Department.

Jefferson City, Nov 28, 1860

Genl. G. A. Parsons

Adj. Genl. M. V. M.

Sir: Upon the receipt of these instructions you will repair with the least possible delay to the scene of troubles on the Southwestern border of our State and after consultation with Brig. Genl. D. M. Frost take all necessary measures to call out any additional force or countermand any orders to that effect as the necessity of the case may suggest

R. M. STEWART

Comdr. in Chief.

By order of

Jno. F. Tracey

Lt. Col &amp; A. D. C.

## IV. ADJT. GEN. PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Papinville

Bates County

Dec 2nd 1860

R. M. Stewart,

Commander in Chief Mo Mi

Sir

I reached this place yesterday at 12 O'clock, I find there is a good deal of uneasiness among the good citizens of this place in regard to the condition of things in K. T. and along the line. Several of the Citizens are now in meeting making out a statement of facts in relation to the present troubles on their border their proceedings I shall send to Warsaw for publication as that paper will come out before the Examiner. (1)

You know I am no alarmist, but I am well satisfied that the Citizens of our State along the border have had just cause to apprehend violence on their persons and property

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1. Jefferson City Examiner.

by the K T outlaws in their recent outbreak. Things seem quiet now but how long it will last none can tell. There is yet evidently a seeming uneasiness and restlessness among the Citizens which is easily seen.

A man was shot down in his own house by this band last Monday night (his name is Bishop) I sent an express today to Genl. Harney (2) at the request of Genl. Frost. Harney is somewhere between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott.

I sent Esterbrook today to Butler the county seat of this county to get a Statement of facts from the Citizens there in regard to this outbreak, when received I will mail it to you I should of gone to Butler myself but being compelled to attend to the calls of the Citizens here (which is hourly) I found I could not get off in time to return tonight, tomorrow I shall visit Balls Mill and other places along the line & make this my head Quarters until Genl Frost arrives which will be Tuesday night or Wednesday sometime in the day.

Enclosed I send you a Petition from sundry citizens in Butler and its vicinity, I met Capt. Doak on his way to Jefferson at Clinton with it and turned him back. There I saw Judge Williams and had a conversation with him in regard to the Troubles in K. T. He is a District Judge there. He was compelled to flee to save his life There are several at this place who had to run to save their lives. I will keep you advised constant of things here as they transpire

Respectfully

G. A. PARSONS,  
Adj't Gen Mo Mi.

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2. Commander of the United States troops in Kansas Territory.

## V. ADJT. GEN. PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

3 O'clock P. M.

Papinville

Dec 2nd 1860

R. M. Stewart

Commander in Chief

Sir

Since sealing the letter of this morning to you, I have just received what the people say here is reliable information from a gentleman who has just landed here from the Territory he says he left there for fear he might be hung up himself. He says those marauders say they have plenty of money arms and ammunition and can get what men they may want at any time they choose to call for them from the east. It is said that Montgomery in his public speeches openly proclaim that he intends first to drive out all his enemies from the Territory, and when that is done he intends to enter Missouri at different points and make a clean sweep of that. It is believed here that Montgomery will give Genl Harney a fight if he only has the 150 or 200 regulars that was at Fort Leavenworth. The excitement here is on the increase since morning owing to some K. T. men having run from the Territory and passing through this place and giving accounts of what is going on, to one who is not accustomed to hearing of murder arson and robbery their stories would be exciting in the extreme, but I have heard and seen so much of this Kansas trouble for the last 3 or 4 years that I am prepared to hear any thing.

There is one thing certain that we have plenty of troops already on their way to the border and I can see no reason for augmenting the force to a greater number at this time. It may become necessary before spring (and I believe it will) to station a considerable force on this line. If reports be true as to Montgomerys Programm. Some say he can raise a force of one hundred thousand men and some say he can raise 140000 men of course he cannot get them in the Territory but from the East. I am told he has made his brags that he could raise the above number of men, but he has

not got them now, "and sufficient for the day is the evil therof." I therefore think we have men enough in the field

Respectfully

G. A. PARSONS

Adjt Gen Mo Mi

VI. GOVERNOR STEWART TO COL. J. F. SNYDER.

(Copy.)

Head Quarters Com. in Chief

Jefferson City Dec 4 60

Col. J. F. Snider (1)

Division Inspector

6th Military District M. O. M.

Bolivar Mo.

Being in receipt of your statements of the 20th and 26th (2) to the effect that Missouri has been invaded, I have sent an adequate force to protect our citizens and suppress all invasions of our State. Having full confidence in your representations as well as in the Military skill of Genl. D. M. Frost and the whole command I, as Commander in Chief am glad to know that those invaders have been dispersed; and in common with every patriot I congratulate myself together with the people of the State that for once in three years through the presence of our troops the citizens of our sparsely inhabited territory can enjoy a nights peace with-

1. The folowing letter is self-explanatory. I have to thank Professor G. C. Broadhead for Colonel Snyder's address.

Virginia, Ill., Oct. 5th, 1907.

Jonas Viles:

Dear Sir: The "Reports" you refer to were written by me. I then resided in Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo., and was serving as Division Inspector of the 6th Military District of Missouri, with the rank of Colonel, by appointment of Governor Robert M. Stewart. When Camp Jackson was taken (at St. Louis) I joined Gen'l. Price and served with him for three years. Released from a Federal prison at Springfield, Mo., I returned to this, my native, State in the fall of 1864, and have since resided here. Have served as a member of the Illinois Legislature, and President of the Illinois State Historical Society.

I was born and raised in St. Clair county, Illinois, immediately opposite St. Louis, was educated in St. Louis, and resided in Bolivar, Mo., eight years preceding the Civil War.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

J. F. SNIDER.

2. Col. Snyder's reports of the 21st and 26th are printed in the "Documents accompanying the Governor's Message."



out danger to themselves and property from these lawless bandits

R. M. STEWART

Com. in Chief

M. V. M.

By order of

John T. Tracy,

Lt. Col & A. D. C.

VII. BRIG. GEN. D. M. FROST TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Head Quarters S. W. Expedition Mo

Camp Daniel Boone

December 5th 1860

Sir

I have the honor to report that having marched the Cavalry and Artillery of my command to the border, in the vicinity of Fort Scott and visiting that place in person, I ascertained that Montgomery and his band if organized, were at Mound City, Kansas Territory, and I have accordingly concentrated my forces on the Marais des Cygnes one mile and a half from our western boundary, and about twelve miles from Montgomery's Head Quarters, the nearest point to him, where a proper site for an encampment could be found in our own State. The Infantry Brigade which I had left behind joined me in an excellent condition, and have proved by their rapid marches that they are capable of performing any duty which could be required of that arm of the service.

Their hardihood, endurance and strict attention to duty cannot be too highly commended. As an instance of the efficiency of my Command and to show the thorough state of discipline and as an evidence of their good conduct, I would mention the fact, that I have not a single prisoner in charge of the Guard to-day.

Having now visited in person the disturbed district of

our State, I am able to report to your Excellency, exactly the condition of affairs.

I find that orderly, industrious, and peaceable citizens have been warned to leave: or that they would be robbed and hung—many have deserted their homes taking with them their moveable property, abandoning their farms which can not now be sold, thus presenting the singular anomaly of a rich and fertile country sparsely settled, being rapidly depopulated instead of increasing in the number of its inhabitants—Many along our route have failed to treat us with ordinary civility for fear of incurring the displeasure of these Kansas outlaws and marauders.

The Site of our present camp is the abandoned lands, and near the store of a citizen, who but for these troubles would have been doing a thriving and prosperous business. his premises are now entirely and but yesterday deserted. The pecuniary losses are incalculable, lands which were, and should be worth from fifteen to twenty dollars an acre are now offered at five dollars and find no purchasers. This desolation can not be attributed to a failure of the crops, during the past dry season, for although they are small, I have found no difficulty in buying at reasonable rates forage for the animals of my Command, and we have found stock of every description in good condition, bearing evidence that there is **no famine**. In view of these facts, And in addition, that as soon as we turn our backs, these scenes will be reenacted to a greater degree, I deem that common Charity, for the outraged and oppressed citizens demands protection, even if we disregard and fail to defend the honor and dignity of our State.

I shall therefore, seek to co-operate with General Harney, who informed me that he intended to march to this point and capture all offenders (but who has not yet arrived,) and thereby restore tranquility along the frontier for a time. Still believing that this relief will be but temporary, and that the interest and honor of the State demands permanent protection, I shall, unless otherwise ordered, proceed at once to organize and equip a force of two hundred men, and mount

them to render them servicable, Such a force stationed at proper points, I am well satisfied will be able to restore confidence and establish a permanent peace on our border; without it anarchy will reign whilst the present population of Kansas exists—

Trusting that your Excellency will sanction the measure I propose

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

D. M. FROST,

Brig. Genl. Comdy.

S. W. Expedition.

To

His Excellency

R. M. Stewart

Commander in Chief.

#### VIII. BRIG. GEN. D. M. FROST TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Head Quarters South West Expedition

Camp Daniel Boone December 8th 1860

To His Excellency R M Stewart

Commander in Chief

Sir

Since my last communication to your Excellency I have had Scouts out in the Territory and along the Border and regret to inform your Excellency that Montgomery and his band of marauders have sought Safety by disbanding and Scattering over the Country, in Consequence of which I shall be unable to meet and punish them as they deserve. Having now no organized enemy of our State before us I deem it unnecessary to retain my whole command on the frontier; as however the enemies of the institutions of our State, and the disturbers of our peace Still exist, armed and Equipped with the best arms that money can procure, actuated by the Same lawless Spirit that has hitherto led them on, and who can be called together at an instants notice from their chief, I reiterate what

I stated in my last that the dignity of the State and welfare of all the people along this border, imperatively demands armed protection: I have therefore taken steps to organize a special force of three Companies of Cavalry and a Battery of Artillery (Volunteers from my Command) to remain at or in the vicinity of the County Seat of Bates County and at Balls Mills in Vernon County, from these points fifty miles of our State line opposite Bourbon and Linn Counties in Kansas can be thoroughly and almost daily patrolled. I propose to place in command of these companies none but intelligent and reliable officers and retaining the General Command myself to leave my Adgt Genl Col Jno S Bowen (a distinguished educated Soldier and accomplished Gentleman) in the immediate charge of this force.

By adopting this Course the whole South West will be immediately and greatly benefitted, perfect security to person and property will exist, lands will regain their former Value (now offered at onefourth the price asked three years ago) Settlers will be enabled to return to their homes, the people will recover from the terrorism that now reigns, and one of the fairest portions of our State will be reopened to peaceful and orderly immigrants. If however your Excellency should see proper to disapprove of the Course I have marked out, and the forces be withdrawn, that I have organized then indeed will gloom settle over this portion of our land and anarchy and murder will reign triumphant.

In order to avoid all unnecessary expense to the State I propose despatching the residue of my force not required for the foregoing object on their return march to St. Louis and Jefferson City on Monday next and will report to your Excellency in person as soon thereafter as practicable.

I am Sir

Your most obdt Svt

D. M. FROST

Brig Genl Commanding South West Expedition

## IX. REPORT OF ADJT. GEN. PARSONS TO GOVERNOR STEWART.

Office of the Adjutant General[]  
Of the State of Missouri  
City of Jefferson  
December 8th 1860

His Excellency

Robert M Stewart

Commander in Chief of the  
Missouri Volunteer Militia

Sir

In obedience to orders from Head Quarters no —, dated November 28th 1860 (a copy of which is hereto appended), I proceeded forthwith upon the receipt of the same to the South Western border of the state, the scene of the present disturbances.

En route I called upon Brigadier General Frost commanding general of the forces in the field, and after consultation with him I continued my tour to Papinville in Bates County where after careful inquiries of the most reliable and respectable citizens of that county and of the county of Vernon, I have ascertained the following to be substantially the causes of the present disturbed condition of our South Western frontier,

Three or four weeks since a band of marauders of Kansas Territory under the guidance of one James Montgomery and C K Jennison hung Russell Hines a citizen of this State while on a visit to his mother who resides in Kansas near our State line. It seems he was murdered for assisting in the Capture of a fugitive slave in the Territory of Kansas, which slave was the property of a Citizen of Bates county.

That about the 18th day of November last this lawless band entered the residence of Samuel Scott formerly sheriff of Bates County, but who at the time last above mentioned resided in Linn County, Kansas, and murdered him by hanging him by the neck.

That since these desperadoes have murdered the follow-

ing named Citizens residents of Bourbon and Linn Counties Kansas, towit S. D. Moore, Messrs Smith and Bishop, no cause has been ascertained for the last mentioned murders.

They have threatened with violence the Citizens generally on the border who oppose their lawless acts.

They have recently stolen and carried away two slaves from Bates County the property of the estate of Alfred Cary deceased and now hold them at Mound City Kansas Territory and defy all civil or Military power to recapture or restore them.

They have frequently entered the confines of the state for violent and unlawful purposes, and

They have threatened the invasion of South West Missouri for the purpose of carrying away the slaves and declare their acts and plans of operation are sanctioned by leading and prominent friends of the incoming national administration.

I found the citizens on the border in a state of alarm, many having removed their families and property into the interior for safety. Good citizens of Kansas territory have also fled from their homes and come into the state for protection.

The marauding force from the best information I could obtain amounts to about three hundred mounted men well armed and (equip)ped.

The prompt action of Your (Ex)cellency in sending armed relie(f) to our citizens thus threatened with arson and death wil(l) I doubt not have the effect to sp(eedily) restore order quiet and safety, the approach of the troops has already caused these outlaws to disperse and hide themselves in the Territory of Kansas

On my arrival at Papin vill(e) I was informed that Company B mounted Capt Doake and Compa(ny) D, mounted Capt McCool by authority of previous orders were rea(dy) for the field, not deeming their services necessary, I on the 2nd day of December countermanded the orders of Capt Doake and on the 4th of December those of Capt McCool. I do not deem it necessary to call any more troops into the



service, as authorized by my instructions, considering the force already on the march amply sufficient for the campaign.

It is unnecessary for me to report to your Excellency upon the propriety of retaining a portion of the troops on the frontier after peace is restored, as specific suggestions on that point will no doubt be communicated to you by the Commanding General.

I may also state that I found our troops well armed and equipped and well supplied with ammunition clothing and provisions. The health of the Command is excellent, the discipline and bearing of the officers and soldiers reflect honor on themselves and the state whose rights they have been commissioned to defend. I cannot content myself to close this report without special mention of the accomplished and energetic Commander of the expedition Genl Frost; To him I am greatly indebted for the speedy despatch of the duties required by my instructions, besides being under obligations to him for his personal favors and polite attention

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

G. A. PARSONS

Adjt. Genl Mo Mi

P. S. I herewith further return to your Excellency the costs attending my mission under the foregoing orders towit

Nov. 28	Smithton Hotel bill	2.50
" 29	Belmont do	3.00
" 30	Stewarts do	2.50
Dec 2	Butler do	1.00
" 4	Papinville do	12.50
" 5	Hewill Lewis do	2.50
" 7	Smithton do	3.75
Hack Hire		32.00
Stationary		.50
Services for self		200.00
do Maj Estabrook		50.00

\$310.25

Upon the receipt of my orders I deemed it necessary to take with me Maj James Estabrook, who by his industry and energy, greatly facilitated the rapid despatch of the business of my mission. I respectfully hope your Excellency will allow him fair compensation for his services

Respectfully

G. A. PARSONS  
Adj't Gen'l Mo Mi (1)

X. INSTRUCTIONS TO BRIG. GEN. D. M. FROST.

(Copy)

Head Quarters  
Com. in Chief  
M. V. M.

Executive Department  
Jefferson City, Dec. 10th, 1860.

Brig Gen'l. D. M. Frost  
Comdg South West Expedtn  
Camp Daniel Boone

Sir:

In reply to yours of 5c Instant and referring to my general orders bearing date Nov. 25c 1860 I hereby order you, if the exigencies of the case in your opinion require it to station Two Hundred (200) men on the Border of this State with such equipment as in your opinion will protect the citizens of the invaded district from the wanton and murderous attacks of the outlaws and bandits preying upon the peaceable and law abiding people of Missouri:

After having detailed if necessary that force the balance of the command will report forthwith at these Head Quarters.

By order of  
Jno. T. Tracy

R. M. STEWART  
Com in Chief

Lt Col & A. D. C.

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1. The manuscript is slightly mutilated.

## XI. REPORT OF COL. J. F. SNYDER.

Headquarters 6th Mil. Dist. Mo. V. M.  
Bolivar, Mo., Dec. 12th, 1860.

Gov. R. M. Stewart  
Commander-in-Chief Mo. V. Militia  
Jefferson City, Mo.

Sir;

I have the honor to report that for twenty-one days past I have been, by your special orders, upon the border, exerting my utmost endeavors towards effecting a thorough organization of the militia in the Counties of Bates, Vernon, and Barton. Having no arms or ammunition in this district, I have at no time considered it necessary to call any company of my district into the field for the defense of our citizens.

The presence of Gen. Frosts' command in my district and the effective steps that distinguished officer has taken to give peace and security to our border citizens, rendered my services in the field no longer necessary.

I take pleasure in assuring you that all is quiet on our frontier, and that the militia of this district have both the will and the ability to protect themselves, if the State will but furnish them the munitions of war.

I can add nothing to the suggestions I have heretofore made; if arms and ammunition are not furnished the organized companies on my district, we must of course still continue at the mercy of the outlaws of Kansas, or look to your Excellency to keep an armed force continually upon the frontier; but with the proper means of defense we can well take care of ourselves, and protect the State from invasion, at a comparative small cost.

With respect, &c  
Your obedient Servant

J. F. SNIDER  
Div. Inspector of 6th Mil dist  
of Mo. Militia

## TOWN OF OSAGE. \*

The undersigned have laid off a town, on a large and liberal plan, at the confluence of the Osage and Missouri rivers, and bestowed upon it the name of the former. It lies in the immediate fork of the two rivers, the junction of which is nearly at right angles, and will have a front street on the margin of each, a mile in length—the whole plan is liberal; the streets wide; and large squares left in different places, for buildings of public use and convenience.

The geographical position of this town presents striking advantages: the Osage and Missouri unite in the latitude of 38 degrees 22 minutes, about half way between the mouth of the Kansas and the mouth of the Missouri; the mouth of the Kansas is the proposed western boundary of the State of Missouri—the Mississippi the eastern boundary—the scite of the town is therefore near the center of the proposed State on the line east and west. On the line north and south \* \* \* \* So near the territorial center, it will naturally be made the center of communication by the confluence of the rivers which unite there. Reference to a map will show its position as stated, and demonstrate the fairness of its change (chance) to become as well, a place of commerce, as the seat of government for the future State of Missouri.

It will certainly share the commerce of two great rivers; that of the Missouri, which drains a world; and that of Osage, which is navigable six hundred miles; and draws a part of its water from points further south than the Chickasaw Bluffs on the river Mississippi.

The Osage river will furnish the cotton planting country

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\* An advertisement copied from the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of June 4, 1819, and subsequent numbers.

of the Missouri State and will be more favorable to the growth of that article than places in the same latitude on the east side of the Mississippi; owing to the superior warmth and dryness of the atmosphere, occasioned by the plains of naked sand which lay to the west of the Kansas and Platte rivers, and which have the natural effect of absorbing moisture and giving heat and dryness to the air. Upon the Osage is rare and valuable timber for building, as cedar and pine, besides the wood common to the Missouri; also vast prairies, or natural meadows, for the grazing of cattle; and large bodies of exceedingly rich and fertile land; part of which is now prepared for market.

The local position of the town of Osage is also excellent, lying in the immediate fork of the rivers, its site is preferable to any situation on either side; the bank of the Missouri front is of rock; on the Osage front of firm ground, like the banks of the Ohio; the whole town plot and neighboring country is entirely free from inundation, and sufficiently uneven to give that variety of prospect which is so agreeable to the eye, and the different elevations for buildings which are so conducive to the health and cleanliness of a town.

The town of **Osage** will have one advantage, almost peculiar to itself, **the advantage of a harbor for the secure anchorage of steam boats, barges, and vessels engaged in its trade**—the Missouri river has but few places capable of harboring a vessel; and those which anchor in its rapid current are exposed to great danger from floating ice in the winter; the mouth of the Osage is deep, gentle, entirely sheltered from the Missouri ice, and comparatively free from any of its own, owing to the southern sources from which its waters are drawn; the mouth of the Osage river is therefore a secure harbor to vessels engaged in trade at the Osage town.

The healthiness of the situation requires no comment. Both the Missouri and the Osage are famed for the salubrity of their banks, and of the countries through which they flow.

A part of the lots in the above town will be offered for sale at auction in St. Louis, on the 19th day of June next;

and at Franklin, Howard county, on the 13th day of July next.

Terms of sale—six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.

ANGUS LEWIS LANGHANS,  
WILLIAM RECTOR,  
ALEXANDER M'NAIR,  
SAMUEL HAMMOND,  
RICHARD GENTRY,  
THOMAS RECTOR,  
TALBTRT CHAMBERS,  
J. M'GUNNEGLE,  
HENRY W. CONWAY,  
SAMUEL T. BEALL,  
STEPHEN GLASCOCK,  
THOMAS H. BENTON,

St. Louis, May 20, 1819.

Proprietors.

#### NOTES.

**Soldiers of the Civil War**—The Legislature of Wisconsin provided for the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of devising a plan to provide for the preparation of the "History of Wisconsin Soldiers in the Civil War."

A report of the Commission gives a list of twenty-five separate publications containing records of particular regiments. As Missouri had its full quota of regiments in the Union army and about an equal number in the Confederate army, it might be expected that there would be a larger number of publications of the regiments of this State, but there are very few, a half dozen or less. This fact would seem to emphasize the necessity for a Commission in this State with similar object to that of the Wisconsin Commission.

**Soldiers of the Revolution.** It is not generally known that a soldier of the Revolution, who fought under General Washington, formerly lived in Lawrence County, and that his remains are buried in a little neglected graveyard north of Mount Vernon. His name was William Lambley, and in an early day he entered eighty acres of land in Turnback bottom and built a small grist mill, where he lived until his death. In 1876 a Fourth of July celebration was held near his grave and \$50 raised to mark his resting place. A stone wall was built around the grave, and the two stones from his old mill placed at the head and foot as monuments. If there is another soldier of the Revolution buried in Southern Missouri, we have never heard of it.—Mount Vernon Chieftain, August, 1907.



#### NECROLOGY.

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**James Clements** was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 13, 1819, and at the age of 16 was the newspaper correspondent of the London Times at Brussels, Belgium. He was an intimate friend and companion of Charles Dickens; an associate and later the biographer of Douglas Gerald; also the associate of Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lever, and the other writers of London during the period from 1830 to 1858, at which time he came to this country.

In 1861 he published the Missouri State Journal in St. Louis, was connected with the Missouri Republican, and later edited the Guardian, a Catholic weekly journal. He was professor of French in the St. Louis University, and while thus engaged he published a translation from the French language of a history of the Jesuit Order. For several terms he was recorder of deeds in St. Louis. He died in that city October 3, 1907.

**Judge Noah M. Given** was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, December 1, 1840, and came to Harrisonville in 1866, where he practiced law, and served nine years as circuit judge. Since 1902 he was president of the Citizen's National Bank at Harrisonville. He had been the ruling spirit of the Masonic Home since its establishment in 1886, and was the president of the Board of Directors. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a past grand officer in all the branches of Masonry, by which fraternity he was buried.

Judge Given was an active Baptist, and for years was the moderator of the Blue River Baptist Association, having been re-elected but a few weeks ago. He was also supreme reporter of the Knights of Honor. He died in St. Louis October 3, from congestion of the brain, and was buried at Harrisonville.

**Hon. Henry J. Spaunhorst** was born January 10, 1828,

near Osnabruck, Prussia. His parents came to this country when he was seven years of age, and to St. Louis in 1837, afterwards moving to Union, in Franklin County, and then to Washington, Mo.

For twenty-five years he was member of a wholesale grocery firm, and was in official positions in several banking and insurance companies. In 1873 he was elected president of the German Roman Catholic Central Society of the United States, which position he held until 1891, and was then elected honorary president for life. He organized the company publishing *Amerika*, and for some years was its president. He was connected with various benevolent societies of St. Louis. He was a member of the Senate in the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth General Assemblies, 1867-1869, and in 1881 was appointed Labor Commissioner by Gov. Crittenden.

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#### REVIEW OF BOOKS.

**A History of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas.** Being an account of the early settlements, the Civil War the Ku-Klux, and times of peace. By **William Monks**, West Plains, Mo. (West Plains, West Plains Journal Co., 1907. Pp 247, illa.)

The author with his father's family settled in Arkansas, about 25 miles from where West Plains is now located. In plain and homely language he tells of the customs, habits, dress and mode of life of the early days in Arkansas and in Missouri.

Much of the book is taken up with the author's personal experiences during the war, in the southern part of the State of Missouri, Col. Monks having adhered to the Union cause.

F. A. S.

MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE REVIEW.

With this number the Missouri Historical Review enters on the second year of its existence. It has filled a want by supplying a journal in which questions of State history are interestingly treated and, through affiliation with the Department of History of the State Teachers' Association, it has begun to meet the practical needs of history teachers throughout the State. It is the hope of the editors of this section of the Review that the forthcoming year will see a large increase in the number of subscribers to the State Historical Society and the Review and that the needs of teachers will be met more satisfactorily than ever before. It should be remembered that at the Moberly meeting of the State Teachers' Association the Review was adopted as the official organ of the Department of History and the support of the members of the section was pledged to it. There are still many of those who were present at Moberly who are not subscribers to their official organ and it is to these teachers particularly that this editorial is addressed. We hope, however, that all teachers of history in the State who are interested in their work and in the subject they teach will help us by becoming subscribers.

### SHALL WE HAVE A QUESTION BOX?

It has been suggested that a good feature of this department of the Review would be a Question Box through which perplexing questions relating to the study and teaching of history in schools could be answered. There are constantly coming up for solution difficult questions as to methods, collateral reading and references, text-books and so forth and these editors would be glad to have presented and would attempt to answer satisfactorily. The question is therefore presented—shall we have a Question Box? We would be glad to hear from our readers on this subject. Address communications to the Local Editor, Professor N. M. Trenholme, Columbia, Mo. If there is sufficient demand for such a department it will begin in the next number of the Review.

### THE MEETING AT JOPLIN.

The next meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Joplin Dec. 26-28, and interesting general and special programmes are being arranged. The programme for the Department of History is in charge of Professor E. M. Violette of Kirksville, and he is sure to provide a series of valuable papers and discussions. The history people have been showing up strongly at recent meetings and should turn out in large numbers for the meeting this year. These meetings are the only means we have of getting together for exchange of experiences and mutual help and improvement, and it is a mistake not to take advantage of such opportunity. Let everyone who can possibly afford it and can arrange to do so turn up at Joplin on the twenty-sixth of December.

### BETTER TRAINED TEACHERS.

With the opening of a new school year our attention is naturally drawn to the great improvement that has taken place in regard to history teaching in this State. Never have we had such a large number of enthusiastic and well trained teachers in our high schools. Nearly every high

school teacher in the State is a graduate of one of the State Normals or of the University. Most of them have specialized in history and are well equipped with the necessary knowledge of the subject and with methods of imparting it to their pupils. We hope in the near future to be able to publish an article showing the great improvement as regards preparation that has taken place among the history teaching profession in the State and particularly in high schools.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

This is the time of year when history teachers should overhaul their library of reference books and plan for additions to the number of books available for collateral reading. A very small expenditure will bring most libraries up to date and increase their usefulness. Particular effort should be made to provide duplicate copies of the most used books rather than too great variety of less valuable works. If the school board will not supply an adequate number of reference works the difficulty can sometimes be solved by raising money in other ways. Sometimes pupils will be willing to subscribe for a small class library for reference use, sometimes money for books can be made by an entertainment or other means resorted to by the teacher and pupils. The important thing is to get the books and then use them to the fullest possible advantage. Do not keep them locked up all the time, and as far as possible make them accessible to the pupils so that they may not learn their history from the text-books alone. The function of a reference library in history is to supplement the text-book and teach the student that the text-book is but a part of the work and that there is much of value outside its covers. Too often both teacher and pupils come to depend absolutely on the text-book and for this attitude of mind the best corrective is the possession and use of a good up-to-date reference library. The Review is printing each month a list of reference books in history.

## BOOKS IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

**A Source Book of Greek History.** By **Fred Morrow Fling**, Ph. D., Professor of European History in the University of Nebraska. (Boston. D. C. Heath & Co. 1907. Pp. vii, 370.)

Professor Fling has long been known as an enthusiastic advocate of source study and many teachers are already familiar with his leaflets containing extracts from the sources for Ancient History. He now comes forward as the editor of a new and revised collection in book form of interesting passages from the chief Greek authors. In a very characteristic preface Professor Fling discusses the use and value of sources and gives some sensible advice as to how to get the most benefit from source study, and teachers would do well to study this part of the book carefully before attempting to make use of the extracts that follow.

The main part of the Source Book consists of translated extracts from Greek sources arranged under thirteen general heads beginning with "Primitive Greek Society" and ending with "The Achaean League." In addition there are two Appendixes one dealing with the writers cited and the other consisting of remarks and questions on the illustrations. The arrangement of topics and sub-topics is excellent throughout the work and the questions on both the source extracts and on the well selected illustrations are helpful and stimulating. The chief criticism to be made of the work as a whole is its failure to keep pace with recent scholarship in Greek History in that it omits all inscriptional material and admits a good deal of doubtful value and authenticity from Plutarch and Herodotus. The study of Ancient History cannot be expected to advance unless there is constant criticism and unless constant use is made of new discoveries and developments. We cannot help but feel that a little critical apparatus in the way of notes or commentary on some of the extracts would have been of value to the body of the text. In this respect Fling's Source Book is lacking as is the companion Source Book for Roman History edited by Professor Munro of Wisconsin.



In spite of the drawbacks noted above teachers of Ancient History will welcome this work and can make good use of it for collateral reading and source study and illustration. Its moderate price, handy size, clear type, excellent illustrations and useful index will commend it strongly for use in schools and colleges.

#### BOOKS ON MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY,

**Medieval Civilization. Selected Studies from European Authors.** By Dana Carlton Munro and George Clark Sellery. (New York: The Century Co. 1907.)

This is a new and enlarged edition of an already well known and deservedly popular reference work. It contains a large number of interesting and scholarly selections from French and German writers excellently translated and well adapted for the use of students. The wise plan has been followed in this new edition of adding new matter to the old thus preserving the paging of the original edition. Among the new extracts that appear is a valuable sketch of Gerbert of Rheims, Pope Sylvester II, from the preface of Havet's edition of Gerbert's Letters, and there also appear articles on St. Bernard of Clairvaux and on St. Louis of France by Luchaire and Langlois respectively, the latter also supplying the material for the extract dealing with "The Intellectual Movement of the Thirteenth Century." The transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance is well indicated by an extract from Gebhardt entitled "Antecedents of the Renaissance," one from Neumann on the "Relation of Antiquity to the Renaissance," and, finally, one from Roloff on the "French Army in the Time of Charles VII." Teachers of medieval and modern history will find the enlarged edition of great value in their work on account of the new extracts added.

A well arranged list of writers drawn from and their works together with a satisfactory index are appended to the volume.

**A Syllabus for the History of Western Europe.** With References and Review Questions. (Based on Robinson's "Introduction to the History of Western Europe.") By **Norman Maclaren Trenholm**, Professor of History in the University of Missouri. Part I. The Middle Ages. (Boston, New York, Chicago. Ginn & Co. 1907. Pp. vii, 80.)

**Reference Studies in Medieval History.** By **James Westfall Thompson**, Department of History, University of Chicago. (Chicago. 1907. Pp. 130.)

The number of outlines and syllabi for medieval history is constantly increasing. Teachers are now familiar with Munro's, Richardson's, that of the New England History Teachers' Association and others of less note. As a rule, however, such syllabi are difficult to use on account of being the basis of special lecture courses of an advanced character. Professor Trenholme's new Syllabus aims to avoid this difficulty by carefully following the topics in Robinson's "History of Western Europe," and the same author's "Readings in European History." Forty topics are thus outlined in Part I, dealing with the Middle Ages and after each topic a list of collateral references is given, while after every group of five or six topics there are Review Questions. The outlines have been carefully prepared, the references are not too advanced for high school and college pupils, and the book is excellently printed and bound. It should prove a helpful companion to Robinson's popular text.

Professor J. W. Thompson of the Department of History of Chicago University has brought out an exceedingly useful syllabus of topics and references for medieval history. It contains general and special reading lists on almost every important topic in the field. The references are to material in English and in English reviews of foreign works. In compiling these lists Professor Thompson has made use of various syllabi for the period and of his own extensive bibliographical knowledge. One very desirable feature is a list of historical atlases and of maps for particular periods and movements. At the end of the Studies are lists of medieval rulers in

church and state and a table of important dates. We have no hesitation in saying that this work will be much appreciated by teachers and students of medieval history.

**A Political History of Modern Europe from the Reformation to the Present Day. With Sixteen Genealogical Tables and Twenty-two Maps.** By **Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D.** Assistant Professor of Modern History in the University of Chicago. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. Pp. xvi, 607.)

This is a new and much enlarged edition of Professor Schwill's well known text-book on the "History of Modern Europe." Many portions have been entirely rewritten and much new matter added thus making the present volume about one hundred and fifty pages longer than the old one. The bibliographies are given at the beginning of the chapters instead of at the end and the useful maps of the first edition have been made more usable by being placed in proper relation with the text and certain new ones added. The net result of these and other changes has been to greatly improve the book and it will no doubt take its place as the standard one volume sketch of the political development of Modern Europe. Its clear style, excellent arrangement of topics, and critical references and apparatus make it a model text or reference work.

#### ENGLISH HISTORY.

**An Introduction to the English Historians.** By **Charles A. Beard, Ph. D.**, Lecturer in History and Political Science, Columbia University. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1906. Pp. xi, 669.)

This work, which appeared towards the close of last year, will commend itself to teachers and students as a valuable reference book. The purpose of the author is to provide a reading book for students made up of selections from the great English historians. These selections are skillfully arranged under topical chapter headings and in their entirety form a fairly complete survey of the more important ques-

tions in general English history. There will be differences of opinion, of course, as to the wisdom of some of Dr. Beard's selections, but any fair minded critic will admit that the task he undertook was a most difficult one and that the selections are as a rule excellent ones for purposes of collateral reading and study. It is to be regretted that the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were passed over so hurriedly when so much of an important transitional character took place during them and we might not have felt the loss greatly if Dr. Beard had omitted some of the extracts in connection with the English Reformation. The best parts of the book for reference purposes are undoubtedly the first two sections and the last three in which the editor has been particularly fortunate in his selections. We would like to see him edit a separate volume for Modern English history in which the selections he was forced to omit, on account of space, could appear and Part IX on "The Empire in the Nineteenth Century" could be made more complete. N. M. T.

#### AMERICAN HISTORY.

**History of the United States.** By Henry William Elson. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1904. Pp. xxxii., 911.)

**School History of the United States.** By Henry William Elson. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1906. Pp. xxviii 491.)

The task Mr. Elson has set himself in his larger work is to write a single volume History of the United States, intermediate between the elementary histories and the textbooks; a volume which shall combine "the science of historical research with the art of historical composition." The preface, indeed, outlines a plan very similar to that of Green's "Short History of the English People." Such a volume on American History is sorely needed, and any serious attempt to produce it deserves respectful attention. It is because Mr. Elson has made such an earnest, honest attempt that one closes the book with regret rather than with irritation.

The chief defect of the book is far more serious than any failure to produce a work of literary art. The author, in spite of his very evident and very honest endeavor to tell the truth, seems quite lacking in historical spirit, quite untrained in "the science of historical research." A few instances may be given as characteristic of his methods. The arrangement of the bibliography and the use of authorities show little discrimination in the relative value of printed books. Fiske is grouped with Adams, Parkman and Rhodes, as a scientific historian, a great injustice to Fiske himself. Parton's anecdotes of Andrew Jackson are accepted without question and given at length. The same lack of critical attitude is almost naively evident in the Pocahontas controversy. The only ground for doubting the story is Smith's well known spirit of boasting and the fact that the story is not mentioned in Smith's first account of his capture, while the fact that similar incidents occurred among other Indian tribes is an "almost conclusive" proof of Smith's truthfulness! Controverted questions, often needlessly but conscientiously included, are more than once settled one way in the text and quite differently in the foot note. Needless to say, the general result is many mistakes and misinterpretations.

In fact, Mr. Elson has set himself a tremendously difficult task for which he was not altogether equipped. The book remains, however, the best single volume covering the entire period. Its tone is eminently fair, the confidence in and the enthusiasm for American ideals is healthy and refreshing and seldom obtrusive. The discussions of the causes of the American Revolution and of the Civil War are sane, moderate, and intelligent. The general reader who finishes the volume will gain an impression of the course of American History that is correct on the whole, but some hazy and confused outlines, and sometimes incorrect in detail.

The School History also is written with the avowed purpose of stimulating interest. The faults of the larger book are apparent to a less degree. There is too much attention to mere anecdote and to the narrative and not enough to

development and to institutions. As a text-book it belongs to the same class with Barnes and Montgomery, and can hardly hope to displace the more modern books. The bibliographies and references are distinctly unsatisfactory.

J. V.

### CIVICS.

**Civil Government, Local, State and National.** By Isidor Loeb, L. L. B., Ph. D., and **The History of Missouri**, by Walter Williams, Editor of the "Columbia, Missouri, Herald," and "The State of Missouri." (Carrollton, Mo., Democrat Printing Co. 1907. Pp. VII, 115, 154.)

For some time past there has been a pressing demand for a new Civil Government and History of Missouri for use in the public schools of this State. It is fortunate, therefore, that the task of supplying a new text has fallen into such capable hands as those of Professor Loeb and Mr. Walter Williams and they are to be commended for the careful and scholarly way in which they have handled their respective fields.

The first part of the book, on Civil Government, presents in its plan of treatment and method of presentation an example of how the government of the State and nation should be taught and studied in our schools. It proceeds from the familiar to the unfamiliar aspects of government and in its clear and simple presentation of the essential facts of local, State and national government it is a model text-book of its kind. All citizens of Missouri would profit from a perusal of its pages which contain not only a clear outline of facts in regard to the American government, but much also of the theory of State and of why good, honest and clean government is better than graft and corruption. Professor Loeb's manual has purpose and meaning to it and will exert a most beneficial influence on the minds of pupils and teachers and this is because it is written by a real teacher of government who understands the important educational aspects of his subject.

The second part of the book is given up to a sketch of



the History of Missouri from the pen of the brilliant editor of the Columbia, Missouri, Herald. Whatever Mr. Walter Williams writes is interesting and his enrolling in the ranks of historians is gratifying to all professional history men. His account of the history of the State will do him no discredit though all the points he makes and the arrangement of his history may not meet with universal approval. Mr. Williams has an eye for the picturesque in history and his appeal is generally made to the imaginations of his readers rather than their reasons. He is consequently somewhat apt to ignore the law of cause and effect and of unity and continuity in historical progress and to fall into brilliant but purely factual narration of events without heed to the whence and wherefore.

Mr. Williams' story of the State is divided into three parts. The first part relates briefly and picturesquely, in two chapters, the doings of Spanish and French explorers and the character and extent of their settlements. Then follow a group of seven chapters dealing with the history and civilization of Missouri as a territory forming Part II of the History. The main part of the book, however, is comprised by the hundred pages dealing with "Missouri as a State," which, divided into fifteen chapters, make up Part III. In this portion of his sketch Mr. Williams gives a most interesting survey of Missouri political history since 1820. His account of the great public men of Missouri is especially illuminating but if anything too many names and dates crowd the pages and school children will find many parts of it hard to study.

The general style and appearance of the book commend it to teachers for it is attractively bound and is printed by Buxton and Skinner, of St. Louis, on excellent paper. It is to be regretted, however, that no index for either the Civil Government or History is provided although this is a less serious omission in a grade school book than it would be in the case of a high school text.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

The University of Missouri has suffered a severe loss in the departure of Dr. A. Ross Hill, who for three years was the efficient head of its Teachers' College. Dr. Hill was always interested in the teaching of History in the state and did much to encourage better training of teachers and higher professional ideals. The Department of History of the State Teachers' Association wish him success in his new field of work at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. In addition to Dr. Hill the University has lost Dr. Frank P. Graves, Professor of the History of Education, who has accepted a professorship at the Ohio State University. The positions left vacant by Professors Hill and Graves have been temporarily filled by the appointment of Dr. Charters, from the Winona, Wis., Normal School, and of Professor Whipple, from Cornell University. The work in the History of Education is being directed by Professor Coursault, while Professor Meriam is acting dean of the Teachers' College, which is having a very prosperous year with largely increased enrollment.

A number of important changes have taken place in the History staffs of the different institutions in the State. Some of these were noted last spring but others have developed since. At the University Mr. Gromer's position as Instructor in American History has been filled by the appointment of Dr. F. F. Stephens from the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. C. C. Eckhardt has returned from his year's leave of absence, which he spent at Cornell University earning his Ph. D. degree, and has stepped into his old position as Instructor in Modern European History; Mr. E. V. Vaughn has been promoted to an instructorship in English and European History and an additional instructor has been appointed in the same field in the person of Mr. Clarence Perkins from Harvard University. There are over five hundred students enrolled in History at the University. The teaching staff now numbers six of the rank of instructor or higher, and some twenty-five classes are organized.

At the Kirksville Normal School Professor Violette has returned from his year's leave of absence and taken his place as head of the work in European History. The school regretted greatly not being able to add Professor Violette's substitute, Dr. Pooley, to the teaching staff in History. Dr. Pooley after being appointed in the University of Missouri decided to accept a professorship at the University of South Dakota where he was offered an attractive salary and a most responsible position. The enrollment in all departments at Kirksville is large and as usual the History Department is well to the front.

Reports from Springfield indicate a prosperous year for the new Normal located there. Professor B. M. Anderson is ambitious and aggressive in his work and is entering the field of Extension work with courses on American History and Education to be given at Carthage, Mo., during the coming winter.

The local editor is in receipt of copies of the Proceedings of the North Central History Teachers' Association at Chicago last March. This contains a number of interesting and valuable papers chief among which might be mentioned Professor Channing's address on the "Teaching of American History in Schools and Colleges," and Professor McLaughlin's very valuable discussion of this address. Numerous other papers are printed and the Proceedings are well worth having. Members of the North Central History Teachers' Association besides receiving their own society's proceedings also get those of the New England History Teachers' Association and of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, three valuable sets of papers in one year. The annual meeting of the North Central History Teachers' Association will be held at Chicago at the end of March, 1908. The dues in the association, entitling to membership and to the three reports mentioned above, are but one dollar. The local editor, Professor N. M. Trenholme, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, and any history teacher in the State who would like to join should communicate with him.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison,

Wis., December 27-31, 1907, in conjunction with the Economic, Political Science and Sociological Associations. According to the current number of the American Historical Review there will be "sessions devoted to American economic history, to the European History of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and to Western History, American and Canadian. There will be a conference of state and local historical societies, and one on the relations of history and geography. There will also be six simultaneous informal conferences of workers in mediaeval, modern European, Oriental, American colonial and American constitutional history, and in the history of the United States since 1865." This promises a most interesting programme of papers and conferences and it is to be hoped that as many Missouri representatives as possible will go to Madison.

The October number of the American Historical Review has come to hand but does not contain the usual number of interesting articles. The most important articles are two relating to American History, one by A. S. Salley, Jr., entitled, "The Mecklenburg Declaration: the Present Status of the Question," and the other by Max Farrand on "The Records of the Federal Convention." There are a number of interesting reviews and book notes and the usual historical gossip in the Notes and News.

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NOTE. Owing to the pressure of space in this number the section of the brief *Annotated Bibliography of Reference Books in History* relating to English History which should have appeared in this issue has been postponed to the January number of the Review.







